THE
RUDIMENTS
OF THE
Latin Tongue,
OR
A plain and easy Introduction
TO
Latin Grammar;

Wherein

The PRINCIPLES of the LANGUAGE
are Methodically digested both in
ENGLISH and LATIN:

WITH

Useful NOTES and Observations, explain-
ing the TERMS of GRAMMAR,
and further improving its RULES.

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K.

The Preface.

AMONG the several Inſtructors of Youth in this Nation many have for a long Time complained that the two *Rudiments* of the *Latin* Tongue commonly taught in our Schools are many Ways inſufficient in Reſpect to the End propoſed by them ; That the one is written wholly in *Latin*, the very Language it is deſigned to teach ; That the other is defective, particularly in the *Syntax* ; And that the *Rules* of both are often obſcure and intricate, and ſometimes falſe and erroneous. Whereupon ſome knowing Maſters of that Profeſſion, by their repeated Sollicitations, prevailed with me to undertake the Compiling of a new *Rudiments*, which they conceived might in a great Meaſure be freed from the Faults and Defects of the former, and ſo contrived as to bring down its *Rules* to the Level of a Boy's Capacity, and make them enter with more Eaſe and Familiarity into

his

his Mind. This is the End I have had in View : With what Success it has been prosecuted, is a Province for others not me to determine. However, if any thing inclines me to hope its Acceptance in the World, it is owing to the kind Assistance I have had from Time to Time of the above mentioned & other Gentlemen, as the Duty of their respective Employments would permit them. What discouraged me most in this Undertaking was the different Opinions of *Grammarians*, with the sharp Contests and Disputes they have had about the Method of Instruction, and the most proper Way to communicate the *Latin* Tongue to others with the greatest Facility and Expedition. It would be almost an endless Task to reckon up the various *Schemes* that have been projected for that Purpose. Therefore I shall engage no farther in this Subject, than as it seems necessary to give my Reader a clear and distinct View of the Reasons that determined me to the Method I have followed.

I have long observed, that those of our Country, whose Business it is to direct the Studies of Youth, are greatly divided about what an *Introduction* to *Latin Grammar* ought properly to contain, and in what Language its Precepts should be con-

vey-

Some are for contracting it into as narrow Limits as is possible, and not to burthen the Memory of the Learner with any thing but what is essential and absolutely necessary : While others contend that this is too general, and not sufficient to direct his Practice, without the Addition of more particular Rules. Again, tho the greater Part incline to have the first *Principles* of *Grammar* communicated in a known Language, there are not a few, and of these some Persons of Distinction, who are still for retaining them in *Latin*, which, tho attended at first with more Difficulty, makes (in their Judgment) a more lasting Impression on the Mind, and carries the Learner more directly to the Habit of speaking *Latin*, a Practice much used in our Schools. It appeared next to an Impossibility to satisfy so many different Opinions : However, the Method I have taken seems to bid fairest for it. For I have reduced the *Substance* of these *Rudiments* into a Sort of *Text*, and have given the *Latin* an *English* Version, leaving the Master to his own Choice and Discretion which to use. And that none may complain that the *Text* is too compendious, I have subjoined large *Notes*, which I humbly conceive will supply that Defect.

To

To render my Design of more general Use, I was obliged to fall in with this Expedient, which has produced one Inconvenience, namely that the Book is thereby swelled to a much greater Bulk than I could have wished, or some perhaps will excuse, tho the Reasons are so obvious that it is needless to relate them. I confess I have been larger in the *Notes* than the Nature of a *Rudiments* seemed to require: But, as I presume there is nothing in them but what may be useful either to Master or Scholar, and since it was never my Intention that they should be all taught, or any of them with the same Care as the *Essential Parts*, I thought they might the more easily be dispensed with. There is one thing more which has considerably increased them, *viz.* the *Remarks* I have added on *English Nouns*, *Pronouns* and *Verbs*; which I judged useful on a double Account: *First*, as they serve to illustrate *Latin Grammar*, the first Notions and Impressions whereof we receive from the Language we our selves speak. *Secondly*, because the greater Number of those who are taught the *Latin* Tongue reap little other Benefit from it, than as it enables them to speak and write *English* with the greater Exactness, I supposed it would not be amiss to throw in something in order to that End.

                                    Having

Having thus given a general *Plan* of my Undertaking, all I shall say of the particular Management of it is, that I have laboured all along to render every thing as plain and easy as I possibly could, considering with a tender Regard for whose Benefit it is designed. I have consulted the best *Grammarians* both Ancient and Modern, and have borrowed from them whatever I conceived fit for my Purpose; tho not contenting my self with their bare Authority, I frequently had Recourse to the Fountain it self, I mean the purest Writers of the *Latin* Tongue. As thus I have been follicitous to avoid *Error*, so I have been cautious not to incur the Censure of having affected *Novelty*, and therefore have receded no farther from the common *Systems* than I think they have receded from Truth; retaining the usual *Terms* of *Art*, which have so long obtained in the Schools, tho sometimes I have taken the Liberty, as I saw Occasion for it, to explain them my own Way. That I might lay no more Weight on the Memories of Children than they could well bear, I have reduced the *Rules* to as small a Number as the Subject would allow of, and conceived them in as few Words as was consistent with Perspicuity, leaving it to the Industry of the

Teacher

Teacher to explain them more fully, as he
shall find necessary, without which no *Rules* can
be sufficient. The *Syntax* is indeed longer than
was to be wished; but I frankly own that I do
not see how it can be made much shorter
without either confounding its Order, or
leaving out the *Elliptical Rules.* However,
to remove the Objection as much as I could,
I have subjoined a more *Compendious Syntax*,
consisting only of a few *Fundamental Rules,*
which may be taught alone, or before the o-
ther, as the Judgment and Discretion of
the Master shall direct him.

THE
RUDIMENTS
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Latin Tongue:
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Latin Grammar.

PARS PRIMA.	PART FIRST.
De Literis & Sylla-bis.	Of Letters and Syl-lables.
Magister.	*Master.*
QUOT sunt Literæ a-pud Latinos?	HOW many Letters there among the La-tins?
Discipulus. Quin-que & viginti; a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, x, y, z.	*Scholar.* Five and Twenty a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.
M. Quomodo dividuntur?	M. How are they divided?
D. In Vocales & Conso-nantes.	S. Into Vowels and Conso-nants.
M. Quot sunt Vocales?	M. How many Vowels are there?
D. Sex; a, e, i, o, u, y.	S. Six; a, e, i, o, u, y.

A

M. Quot funt Conſonan-tes ?

D. Novemdecim ; *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z.*

M. Quot ſunt Diphthongi ?

D. Quinque ; *æ,* [vel *e,*] *oe,* [vel *œ,*] *au, eu, ei ;* ut, *ae-tas,* vel *ætas, poena,* vel *pœna, audio, euge, hei.*

M. How many Conſonants are there ?

S. Nineteen ; b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z.

M. How many Diphthongs are there ?

S. Five ; ae, [or *æ,*] oe, [or *œ,*] au, eu, ei ; *as,* aetas, *or* æ-tas, poena, *or* pœna, audio, euge, hei.

N O T E S.

GRAMMAR is The Art of ſpeaking any Language rightly, as *Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Engliſh,* &c.

Latin Grammar is The Art of ſpeaking rightly the *Latin Tongue.*

The *RUDIMENTS* of that Grammar are Plain and eaſy Inſtructions, teaching Beginners the firſt Principles or the moſt common and neceſſary Rules of *Latin.*

The *Rudiments* may be reduced to theſe four Heads. I. Treating of *Let-ters.* II. Of *Syllables.* III. Of *Words.* IV. Of *Sentences.*

Theſe are naturally made up of one another ; for one or more Letters make a Syllable, one or more Syllables make a Word, and two or more Words make a Sentence.

A *Letter* is A Mark or Character repreſenting an uncompounded Sound.

K, T, Z are only to be found in Words originally *Greek,* and *H* by ſome is not accounted a Letter but a Breathing.

We reckon the *J* called *Jod* [or *Je,*] and the *V* called *Vau,* two Letters di-ſtinct from *I* and *U,* becauſe not only their Figures, but their Powers or Sounds are quite different ; *J* ſounding like *G* before *E,* and *V* almoſt like *F.*

A *Vowel* is A Letter that makes a full and perfect Sound by it ſelf.

A *Conſonant* is A Letter that cannot ſound without a *Vowel.*

A *Syllable* is Any one compleat Sound.

There can be no Syllable without a Vowel : And any of the ſix Vowels a-lone, or any Vowel with one or more Conſonants before or after it, make a Syllable.

There are for the moſt part as many Syllables in a Word as there are Vow-els in it. Only there are two Kinds of Syllables in which it is otherwiſe, viz. 1. When *U* with any other Vowel comes after *G, Q,* or *S,* as in *lingua, qui, ſuadeo ;* where the Sound of the *U* vaniſhes, or is little heard. 2. When two Vowels join to make a Diphthong, or Double Vowel.

A *Diphthong* is A Sound compounded of the Sounds of two Vowels, ſo as both of them are heard.

Of Diphthongs three are *Proper,* viz. *au, eu, ei,* in which both Vowels are heard ; and two *Improper,* viz. *æ, œ,* in which the *a* and *o* are not heard, but they are pronounced as *e* ſimple.

Some, not without reaſon, to theſe five Diphthongs add other three ; as, *ai* in *Maia, oi* in *Troas, yi* or *ui* in *Harpyia* or *Harpuia.*

PARS

PARS SECUNDA.

De Dictionibus.

M. Quot funt Partes Orationis?

D. Octo; *Nomen, Prono-men, Verbum, Participium; Adverbium, Præpofitio, Inter-jectio, Conjunctio.*

M. Quomodo dividuntur?

D. In Declinabiles & In-declinabiles.

M. Quot funt Declinabiles?

D. Quatuor; *Nomen, Pro-nomen, Verbum, Participium.*

M. Quot funt Indeclinabi-les?

D. Item quatuor; *Adver-bium, Præpofitio, Interjectio, Conjunctio.*

PART SECOND

Of Words.

M. How many Parts of Speech are there?

S. Eight; Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle; Adverb, Prepofition, Interjection, Conjunction.

M. How are they divided?

S. Into Declinable and Inde-clinable.

M. How many are Declinable?

S. Four; Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle.

M. How many are Indeclin-able?

S. Likewife four; Adverb, Prepofition, Interjection, Conjunction.

A *WORD* [*Vox* or *Dictio*] is one or more Syllables joined together, which Men have agreed upon to fignify fomething.

Words are commonly reduced to eight *Claffes*, called *Parts of Speech:* But fome comprife them all under three Claffes, viz. *Noun, Verb,* and *Adverb.* Un-der *Noun,* they comprehend alfo *Pronoun* and *Participle;* and under *Adverb,* alfo *Prepofition, Interjection* and *Conjunction.* Others to thefe add a fourth Clafs, viz. *Adnoun,* comprehending Adjectives under it, and reftricting *Noun* to Subftantives only. Thefe by fome are otherwife called *Names, Qualities, Affirmations,* and *Particles.*

The Declinable Parts of Speech are fo called, becaufe there is fome Change made upon them, efpecially in their laft Syllables: And this is what we call *Declenfion,* or *Declining* of Words. But the Indeclinable Parts continue un-changeably the fame.

The laft Syllable on which thefe Changes do fall, is called the *Ending* or *Termination* of a Word.

Thefe Changes are made by what Grammarians call *Accidentia,* i. e. The *Accidents* of Words.

Thefe *Accidents* are commonly reckoned Six, *viz. Gender, Cafe, Number, Mood, Tenfe* and *Perfon.* Of thefe *Gender* and *Cafe* are peculiar to three of the Declinable Parts of Speech, *viz. Noun, Pronoun* and *Participle;* and *Mood, Tenfe* and *Perfon* are peculiar to one of them, *viz. Verb:* And *Number* is com-mon to them all.

Note 1. That *Perfon* may alfo be faid to belong to Noun or Pronoun: But then it is not properly an Accident, becaufe no Change is made by it in the Word.

Note

Note 2. That Figure, Species and Comparison, which some call Accidents, do not properly come under that Name, because the Words have a different Signification from what they had before. See *Chap. IX.*

Note 3. That the Changes that happen to a Noun, Pronoun and Participle, in a stricter Sense, called *Declension* or *Declination* of them; and the Changes that happen to a Verb, are called *Conjugation.*

CAP. I.

De Nomine.

M. Quomodo declinatur Nomen?

D. Per Genera, Casus & Numeros.

M. Quot sunt Genera?

D. Tria; *Masculinum, Femininum* & *Neutrum.*

M. Quot sunt Casus?

D. Sex; *Nominativus, Genitivus, Dativus, Accusativus, Vocativus* & *Ablativus.*

M. Quot sunt Numeri?

D. Duo; *Singularis* & *Pluralis.*

M. Quot sunt Declinationes?

D. Quinque; *Prima, Secunda, Tertia, Quarta* & *Quinta.*

REGULÆ GENERALES.

1. Nomina neutri generis habent Nominativum, Accusativum & Vocativum similes in utroque Numero; & hi casus in Plurali semper desinunt in *a.*

2. Vocativus in Singulari

CHAP. I.

Of Noun.

M. How is a Noun declined?

S. By Genders, Cases and Numbers.

M. How many Genders are there?

S. Three; Masculine, Feminine and Neuter.

M. How many Cases are there?

S. Six; Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative and Ablative.

M. How many Numbers are there?

S. Two; Singular and Plural.

M. How many Declensions are there?

S. Five; First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth.

GENERAL RULES.

1. *Nouns of the Neuter Gender have the Nominative, Accusative and Vocative alike in both Numbers: And these Cases in the Plural end always in a.*

2. *The Vocative for the most plerum*

plerumque, in Plurali sem-per est similis Nominativo.	part in the Singular, [and al-]ways in the Plural is like the Nominative.
3. Dativus & Ablativus Pluralis sunt similes.	3. The Dative and Abla-tive Plural are alike.
4. Nomina propria ple-rumque carent Plurali.	4. Proper Names for the most part want the Plural.

A *NOUN* is That Part of Speech which signifies the Name or Quality of a Thing; as, *Homo*, a Man; *Bonus*, good.

A *Noun* is either *Substantive* or *Adjective*.

A *Substantive Noun* is That which signifies the Name of a Thing; as, *Arbor*, a Tree; *Virtus*, Virtue; *Bonitas*, Goodness.

An *Adjective Noun* is That which signifies an Accident, Quality or Pro-perty of a Thing; as, *Albus*, white; *Felix*, happy; *Gravis*, heavy.

A Substantive may be distinguished from an Adjective these two Ways. 1. A Substantive can stand in a Sentence without an Adjective, but an Adje-ctive cannot without a Substantive; as, I can say, *A Stone falls*, but not say, *A Heavy falls*. 2. If the Word *Thing* be joined with an Adjective, it makes Sense; but if it be joined with a Substantive, it will make Nonsense. Thus we say, *A good Thing*, *A white Thing*; but we do not say, *A Man thing*, *A Beast thing*.

A Substantive Noun is divided into *Proper* and *Appellative*.

A *Proper Substantive* is That which agrees to one particular Thing, or a King; as, *Virgilius*, a Man's Name; *Penelope*, a Woman's Name; *Scotia*, Scotland; *Edimburgum*, Edinburgh; *Taus*, Tay.

An *Appellative Substantive* is That which is common to a whole Kind of Things; as, *Vir*, a Man; *Fœmina*, a Woman; *Regnum*, a Kingdom; *Urbs*, a City; *Fluvius*, a River.

NOTE, That when a proper Name is applied to many it becomes an Appel-lative; as, *Duodecim Cæsares*, the twelve Cæsars.

GENDER in a natural Sense is the Distinction of Sex, or the Difference between Male and Female: But in a Grammatical Sense we commonly under-stand by it The Fitness that a *Substantive Noun* hath to be joined to an *Adje-ctive* of such a Termination, and not of another. Therefore,

Of Names of Animals the *Hees* are of the Masculine, and the *Shee* of the Feminine Gender: But of Things without Life, and where the Diversity of Sex is not considered, even of Things that have Life, some are of the Masculine, o-thers of the Feminine, and others of the Neuter Gender, according to the Use of the best Authors of the Latin Tongue.

Besides these three principal Genders, there are reckoned also other three less Principal, which are nothing else but Compounds of the three former, viz. The Gender *Common to two*, the Gender *Common to three*, and the *Doubtful* Gender.

I. The *Common Gender*, or Gender common to two, [*Genus commune*, or *Commune duum*] is Masculine and Feminine; and belongs to such Nouns as a-gree to both Sexes: As, *Parens*, a Father or Mother; *Bos*, an Ox or Cow.

II. The *Gender common to three*, [*Genus commune trium*] is Masculine, Fe-minine and Neuter, and belongs only to Adjectives; whereof some have three Terminations, the first Masculine, the second Feminine, and the third Neu-

ter; as, Bonus, bona, bonum, good. Some have two, the first Masculine and Feminine, and the third Neuter; as, *Mollis*, *molle*, soft. And some have but one Termination, which agrees indifferently to any of the three Genders, as *Prudens*, wise.

III. The *Doubtful Gender* [*Genus dubium*] belongs to such Nouns as are found in good Authors sometimes in one Gender, and sometimes in another; as, *Dies*, a Day, Mascul. or Femin. *Vulgus*, the Rabble, Mascul. or Neut.

[*We have excepted out of the Number of Genders the* Epicene *or Promiscuous Gender; for properly speaking there is no such Gender distinct from the three chief ones, or the Doubtful. There are indeed* Epicene *Nouns, that is, some Names of Animals in which the Distinction of Sex is either not at all, or very obscurely considered; and these are generally of the Gender of their Termination; as,* Aquila, *an Eagle,* Femin. *because it ends in* a; Passer, *a Sparrow,* Mascul. *because it ends in* er, [*see page 8 and 11:*] So Homo, *a Man or Woman,* Mascul. Mancipium, *a Slave,* Neut. Anguis, *a Serpent,* Doubtful.]

To distinguish these Genders, we make use of these three Words, *Hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*, which are commonly, tho improperly, called *Articles*. *Hic* is the Sign of the Masc. *hæc* of the Fem. *hoc* of the Neut. Gender; *hic* & *hæc* of the Common to two; *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc* of the Common to three; *hic* aut *hæc*; *hic* aut *hoc*, &c. of the Doubtful.

By *CASES* we understand the different Terminations that Nouns receive in declining; So called from *cado*, to fall, because they naturally fall or flow from the Nominative, which is therefore called *Casus Rectus*, the straight Case; as the other five are named *Obliqui*, crooked.

The *Singular NUMBER* denotes one single Thing; as, *Homo*, a Man; the *Plural* denotes more Things than one; as, *Homines*, Men.

¶ Before the Learner proceed to the Declension of Latin Nouns, it may not perhaps be improper to give him a general View of

The Declension *of* English Nouns.

I. The English Language hath the two *Genders* of Nature, *viz.* Masculine and Feminine; for Animals in it are called *HE* or *SHE*, according to the Difference of their Sex: And almost every Thing without Life is called *IT*. But because all the Adjectives of this Language are of one Termination, it has no Occasion for any other Genders.

II. The English properly speaking has no *Cases*, because there is no Alteration made in the Words themselves, as in the Latin; but instead thereof we use some little Words called *PARTICLES*.

Thus, The *Nominative Case* is the simple Noun it self: The Particle OF put before it, or 's after it makes the *Genitive*: TO or FOR before it makes the *Dative*: The *Accusative* is the same with the *Nominative*: The *Vocative* hath O before it: And the *Ablative* hath WITH, FROM, IN, BY, &c.

NOTE 1. That when a Substantive comes before a Verb it is called the Nominative; when it follows after a Verb Active, without a Preposition interveening, it is called the Accusative.

NOTE 2. That the Apostrophus, or Sign ['] is not used in the Genitive Plural; as, *Mens Works*, *the Apostles Creed*.

NOTE 3. That *TO* the Sign of the Dative, and *O* of the Vocative are frequently omitted or understood.

Besides

Besides these there are other two little Words called *ARTICLES*, which are commonly put before Substantive Nouns, viz. *A* (or *AN* before a Vowel or *H*] called the *Indefinite Article*, and *THE* called the *Definite*.

A or *AN* signifies as much as the Adjective *One*, and is put for it; as, *A Man*, that is, *one Man*. *The* is a Pronoun, and signifies almost the same with *This*, or *That*, and *These*.

Note 1. That proper Names of Men, Women, Towns, Kingdoms; and Appellatives when used in a very general Sense, have none of these Articles; as, *Man is Mortal*, i. e. every Man; *God abhors Sin*, i. e. all Sins: But proper Names of Rivers, Ships, Hills, &c. frequently have *The*; as, *The Thames*, *The Britannia*, *The Alps*.

Note 2. That the Vocative has none of these Articles, and the Plural wants the Indefinite.

Note 3. That when an Adjective is joined with a Substantive, the Article is put before both; as, *A good Man*, *The good Man*: And the Definite is put before the Adjective when the Substantive is understood; as, *The just shall live by Faith*, i. e. *The just Man*.

III. The English hath two *Numbers* as the Latin, and the Plural is commonly made by putting an *s* to the Singular; as, *Book*, *Books*.

Exc. 1. Such as end in *ch*, *sh*, *ss*, and *x*; which have *es* added to their Singular; as, *Church-es*, *Brush-es*, *Witness-es*, *Box-es*. Where 'tis to be noticed that such Words have a Syllable more in the Plural, than in the Singular Number. Which likewise happens to all Words ending in *ce*, *ge*, *se*, *ze*; as, *Faces*, *Ages*, *Houses*, *Mazes*. The Reason of this proceeds from the near Approach these Terminations have in their Sound to an *s*, so that their Plural could not be distinguished from the Sing. without the Addition of another Syllable. And for the same reason Verbs of these Terminations have a Syllable added to them in their 3d Person Sing. of the present Tense.

Exc. 2. Words that end in *f* or *fe*, have their Plural in *ves*; as, *Calf*, *Calves*; *Leaf*, *Leaves*; *Wife*, *Wives*: But not always; for *Hoof*, *Roof*, *Grief*, *Mischief*, *Dwarf*, *Strife*, *Muff*, &c. retain *f*, *Staff* has *Staves*.

Exc. 3. Some have their Plural in *en*; as, *Man*, *Men*; *Woman*, *Women*; *Child*, *Children*; *Chick*, *Chicken*; *Brother*, *Brothers* or *Brethren*; (which last is seldom used but in Sermons, or in a Burlesque Sense.)

Exc. 4. Some are more irregular; as, *Die*, *Dice*; *Mouse*, *Mice*; *Louse*, *Lice*; *Goose*, *Geese*; *Foot*, *Feet*; *Tooth*, *Teeth*; *Penny*, *Pence*; *Sow*, *Sows* and *Swine*; *Cow*, *Cows* and *Kine*.

Exc. 5. Some are the same in both Numbers; as, *Sheep*, *Hose*, *Swine*, *Chicken*, *Pease*, *Deer*; *Fish* and *Fishes*, *Mile* and *Miles*, *Horse* and *Horses*.

Note, That as Nouns in *y* do often change *y* into *ie*, so these have rather *ies* than *ys* in the Plural; as, *Cherry*, *Cherries*,

An *English Noun* is thus declined.

	Singular		Plural	
	A, The	King,	Nom.	The Kings,
Nom.		King,	Gen. of	Kings,
Gen. of		King,	Dat. to [for]	Kings,
Dat. to [for]		King,	Acc.	Kings,
Acc.		King,	Voc. O	Kings,
Voc. O		King.	Abl. with, from, in, by	Kings.
Abl. with, from, in, by				

Prima

Prima Declinatio.	The First Declension.

M. QUomodo dignoscitur Prima Declinatio?

M. HOw is the First Declension known?

D. Per Genitivum & Dativum singularem in *a* diphthongon.

S. By the Genitive and Dative singular in æ Diphthong.

M. Quot habet Terminationes?

M. How many Terminations hath it?

D. Quatuor; *a, e, as, es,* ut.

S. Four; a, e, as, es; As,

Penna, Penelope, Æneas, Anchises.

Penna, a Pen, Fem.

Sing.			Plur.			Terminations.
Nom. penna,	a	pen.	*Nom.* pennæ,	pens.	a,	æ,
Gen. pennæ, of a	pen.	*Gen.* pennarum, of pens.	æ,	arum,
Dat. pennæ, to a	pen.	*Dat.* pennis, to pens.	æ,	is,
Acc. pennam, a	pen.	*Acc.* pennas, pens.	am,	as,
Voc. penna, O	pen.	*Voc.* pennæ, O pens.	a,	æ,
Abl. penna, with a pen.	*Abl.* pennis, with pens.	a,	is.

After the same manner you may decline *Litera,* a Letter; *Via,* a Way; *Galea,* an Helmet; *Tunica,* a Coat; *Toga,* a Gown.

A is a Latin Termination, *e, as* and *es* are Greek. Nouns in *a* and *e* are Feminine, in *as* and *es* Masculine.

Rule. *Filia,* a Daughter, *Nata,* a Daughter, *Dea,* a Goddess, *Anima,* the Soul, with some others, have more frequently *abus* than *is,* in their Dat. and Abl. Plur. to distinguish them from Masculines in *is* of the second Declension.

In declining *Greek Nouns* observe the following Rules.

1. Greek Nouns in *as* [and *a*] have sometimes their Accusative [with the Poets] in *an;* as, *Æneas, Æneam* vel *Ænean.*

2. Those in *es* have their Accusative in *en,* and their Vocative and Ablative in *e;* As,

Nom. Anchises.   *Accus.* Anchisen,
Voc. Anchise.   *Ablat.* Anchise.

3. Nouns in *e* have their Genitive in *es,* their Accusat. in *en,* their Dative, Vocative and Ablative in *e;* As

Nom. Penelope,   *Gen.* Penelopes,
Dat. Penelope,   *Acc.* Penelopen.
Voc. Penelope,
Abl. Penelope.

[As to the Dative of Words in *a,* These followed Probus and Priscian among the Ancients; Lilly, Alvarus, Vossius; Messieurs de Port Royal, Johnson, &c. among the Moderns. Tho' I must own that none of them cite, nor do I remember to have seen an Example. But Diomedes and Despauter seem to be of Opinion that

that these Nouns have æ in their Dative: The Reason that moved the former
because they thought it incongruous, that seeing Nouns in a generally follow the
Greek in all their other Cases, they should follow the Latin in their Dative only,
especially since their Ablative, which answers to the Greek Dative, ends in
as on the contrary, they maintain, that if such Nouns have æ in their Dative,
must come from a Nominative in a; of which there are some Examples; for example
And then they may likewise have their Accusative in am, as, Penelopam,
am in Plautus, Lycambam in Terentianus Maurus. Thus Helena or He-
lenes, Helenam or Helenen, are frequently to be met with in Poets; who al-
turn such Words as commonly end in a, into e in the Nominative and Vocative
when the Measure of their Verse requires it. And here it may not be improper
remark, that even Greek Words in es have sometimes their Nominative and Vo-
ative in a, (whence comes their Genitive & Dative in æ:) And, if Mr. Johnson
Citations are right, both es and e have sometimes their Accusative in em.]

Secunda Declinatio.	The second Declension.
M. QUomodo dignosci-tur Secunda Declinatio?	**M.** HOw is the Second Declension known?
D. Per Genitivum singula-rem in i, & Dativum in o.	**S.** By the Genitive singular in i, and Dative in o.
M. Quot habet Terminationes?	**M.** How many Terminations hath it?
D. Septem; er, ir, ur, us, um, os, on, ut.	**S.** Seven; er, ir, ur, us, um, os, on, ut.

Gener, a Son-in-Law; Vir, a Man; Satur, full; Dominus
Lord; Regnum, a Kingdom; Synodos, a Synod;
the Island Albion, or Great Britain.

Gener, a Son-in-Law, Male.

Sing.		Plur.	
Nom. gener,		*Nom.* generi,	
Gen. generi,		*Gen.* generorum,	
Dat. genero,		*Dat.* generis,	
Acc. generum,		*Acc.* generos,	
Voc. gener,		*Voc.* generi,	
Abl. genero.		*Abl.* generis.	

After the same manner you may decline Puer, a Boy; Socer,
Vir, a Man; &c. But Liber, a Book;

Dominus, *a Lord*, Masc.

Sing.		Plur.		Thus
Nom.	dominus,	*Nom.*	domini,	Ventus, *the Wind.*
Gen.	domini,	*Gen.*	dominorum,	Oculus, *the Eye.*
Dat.	domino,	*Dat.*	dominis,	Fluvius, *a River.*
Acc.	dominum,	*Acc.*	dominos,	Puteus, *a Well.*
Voc.	domine,	*Voc.*	domini,	Focus, *a common Fire.*
Abl.	domino:	*Abl.*	dominis.	Rogus, *a funeral Pile.*

Regnum, *a Kingdom*, Neut.

Sing.		Plur.		Thus
Nom.	regnum,	*Nom.*	regna,	
Gen.	regni,	*Gen.*	regnorum,	Templum, *a Church*
Dat.	regno,	*Dat.*	regnis,	Ingenium, *Wit.*
Acc.	regnum,	*Acc.*	regna,	Horreum, *a Barn.*
Voc.	regnum,	*Voc.*	regna,	Canticum, *a Song.*
Abl.	regno:	*Abl.*	regnis.	Jugum, *a Yoke.*

REGULÆ.

I. Nominativus in *us* facit Vocativum in *e*; ut, *Ventus, vente.*

II. Propria in *ius* perdunt *us* in Vocativo; ut, *Georgius, Georgi.*

Filius also hath *fili*, and *Deus* hath *Deus* in the Vocative, and in the Plural more frequently *Dii* and *Diis*, than *Dei* and *Deis.*

RULES.

I. *The* Nominative *in* us *makes the* Vocative *in* e; *as,* Ventus, vente.

II. *Proper Names in* ius *lose* us *in the* Vocative; *as,* Georgius, Georgi.

The most common Terminations of the Second Declension are *er* and *us* of the Masc. and *um* of the Neuter Gender.

There are only three Nouns in *ir* of this Declension, viz. *Vir*, a Man, *Levir* the Husband's Brother, and *Trevir*, a Man of Triers; and only one in *ur*, viz. *satur*, full, (of old *saturus*) an Adjective. *Os* and *on* are Greek Terminations, and generally changed into *us* and *um* in their Nominative.

These with other Greek Nouns in *us* have sometimes their Accusative in *um*.

[We have excluded the Termination *eus* from this Declension, as belonging more properly to the Third; as, *Orpheus, Orpheos, Orphei, Orphea, Orpheu*. For when it is of the second Declension, it is *e-us* of two Syllables, and so falls under the Termination *us*; *Orphe-us, Orphe-i* (contracted *Orphei* and *Orphi*) *Orphe-o, Orphe-um, Orphe-o.*]

Tertia Declinatio.

M. *Q*Uomodo dignoscitur Tertia Declinatio?

The Third Declension.

M. *H*Ow is the Third Declension known?

D. Pe

D. Per Genitivum singu-
rem in *is*, & Dativum in *i*.

M. Quot habet Terminati-
nes seu syllabas finales?

D. Septuaginta & unam.

M. Quot habet literas fina-
s?

D. Undecim; *a, e, o, c, d,*
n, r, s, t, x; ut,

S. By the Genitive singular
in is, and Dative in i.

M. How many Terminati-
ons or final Syllables hath it?

S. Seventy & one.

M. How many final Letters
hath it?

S. Eleven; a, e, o, c, d, l,
n, r, s, t, x ; As,

Diadema, a Crown; *Sedile*, a Seat; *Sermo*, Speech; *Lac*,
Milk; *David*, a Man's Name; *Animal*, a living Creature;
Pecten, a Comb; *Pater*, a Father; *Rupes*, a Rock; *Caput*,
the Head; *Rex*, a King.

Sermo, *Speech*, Masc.

Sing.	Plur.	Terminations.
Nom. sermo,	*Nom.* sermones,	*o, e, o,* &c. *es, a,*
Gen. sermonis,	*Gen.* sermonum,	*is, um, ium,*
Dat. sermoni,	*Dat.* sermonibus,	*i, ibus.*
Acc. sermonem,	*Acc.* sermones,	*em, es, a,*
Voc. sermo,	*Voc.* sermones,	*a, e, o,* &c. *es, a.*
Abl. sermone :	*Abl.* sermonibus,	*e, i; ibus.*

Sedile, *a Seat*, Neut.

Sing.	Plur.	
Nom. sedile,	*Nom.* sedilia,	As *Sermo, so most Substantives of*
Gen. sedilis,	*Gen.* sedilium,	*this Declension in a, o, c, d, n, t, x;*
Dat. sedili,	*Dat.* sedilibus,	*er, or, ur, as, os, us; (except their*
Acc. sedile,	*Acc.* sedilia,	*Acc. and Voc. when they are Neu-*
Voc. sedile,	*Voc.* sedilia,	*ters, or when they want the Plural*
Abl. sedili:	*Abl.* sedilibus.	*Number.) Also (when they have*
		more Syllables in their Gen. than
		Nom.) all Words in es, and most of
		these in is.

Of the final Letters of the third Declension Six are peculiar to it, *o, c, d, l,*
x; the other Five are common to other Declensions, *viz. a, e, n, r, s.*
The copious final Letters are *o, n, r, s, x.*
The copious final Syllables are *io, do, go, en, er, or, as, es, is, os, us, ns, rs, ex.*
All Nouns in *a* of this Declension are originally Greek, and have always an *m*
before it. There are only two Words in *o*; *Lac*, Milk; and *Halec*, a Herring.
Words in *d* are proper Names of Men, and very rare. There are only three
Words in *t*, viz. *Caput*, the Head; *Sinciput*, the Fore-head; *Occiput*, the
Hind-head.

1. The Terminations *er, ur, os, o, n,* ⎫   ⎧ Masculine.
2. The Terminations *io, do, go, as, es, is, ys,* ⎬ are ⎨ Feminine.
   x, and *s* after a Consonant,   ⎭   ⎩ Neuter.
3. The Terminations *a, e, c, l, men, ar, ur, us, ut,*

But from these there are many Exceptions.

Next

Note 1. That for the most part the Genitive hath a Syllable more than the Nominative; and where it is otherwise they generally end in *e, es,* or *is.*

Note 2. That whatever Letter or Syllable comes before *s* in the Genitive continues through the other Cases (except the Accusative and Vocative of Neuters) as, *Theme, tatis, atis, atis,* a Theme; *Sanguis, guinis,* Blood; *Iter, itineris,* a Journey; *Carmen, minis,* a Verse; *Judex, dicis,* a Judge.

REGULÆ.	**RULES.**
1. Nomina in *e,* & Neutra in *al* & *ar* habent *i* in Ablativo.	1. *Nouns in* e, *and Neuters in* al *and* ar, *have* i *in the Ablative.*
2. Quæ habent *e* tantum in Ablativo faciunt Genitivum pluralem in *um.*	2. *These which have* e *in the Ablative make their Genitive plural in* um.
3. Quæ habent *i* tantum, vel *e* aut *i* simul, faciunt *ium.*	3. *These which have* i *only, or* e *and* i *together, make* ium.
4. Neutra quæ habent *e* in Ablativo singulari habent *a* in Nominativo, Accusativo & Vocativo plurali.	4. *Neuters which have* e *in their Ablative sing. have* a *in the Nominative, Accusative and Vocative plural.*
5. At quæ habent *i* in Ablativo, faciunt *ia.*	5. *But these which have* i *in the Ablative, make* ia.

I. Exceptions in the Accusative Singular.

1. Some Nouns in *is* have *im* in the Accusative; as, *Vis, vim,* Strength; *Tussis,* the Cough; *Sitis,* Thirst; *Buris,* the Beam of a Plough; *Ravis,* Hoarseness; *Amussis,* a Mason's Rule. To which add Names of Rivers in *is;* as, *Tyberis, Thamesis;* which the Poets sometimes make in *in.*

2. Some in *is* have *em* or *im;* as, *Navis,* a Ship; *Puppis,* the Stern; *Securis,* an Ax; *Clavis,* a Key; *Febris,* a Fever; *Pelvis,* a Bason; *Restis,* a Rope; *Turris,* a Tower; *Navem vel navim,* &c.

II. Exceptions in the Ablative Singular.

1. Nouns which have *im* in the Accusative have *i* in the Ablative; as, *vim, vi,* &c. These that have *em* or *im* have *e* or *i;* as, *Navis, navem vel navim, nave vel navi.*

2. *Canalis, Vectis, Bipennis,* have *i: Avis, Amnis, Ignis, Unguis, Rumis, Imber,* with some others, have *e* or *i;* but most commonly *e.*

3. These Neuters in *ur* have *e, Far, Jubar, Nectar* and *Hepar: Sal* has *sale.*

III. Exceptions in the Genitive Plural.

1. Nouns of one Syllable in *as, is,* and *s* with a Consonant before it, have *ium;* as, *As, assium, Lis, litium, Urbs, urbium.*

2. Also Nouns in *es* and *is,* not increasing in their Genitive; as, *Vallis, vallium; Rupes, rupium.* Except *Panis, Canis, Vates* and *Volucris.*

3. To which add *Caro, Cor, Cos, Dos, Mus, Nix, Nox, Linter, Sal, Os.*

Note, That when the Genitive Plural ends in *ium,* the Accusative frequently instead of *es* hath *eis* or *is; as, omneis, parteis,* or *omnis, partis,* not *omnes, partes.*

Of Greek Nouns.

Greek Nouns have sometimes their Genitive in *os*. And such as increase their Genitive with *s*; as, *Arcas, Arcadis* vel *Arcados*, an Arcadian; *Briseis, Briseidis*, &c. a Woman's Name. 2. Such as increase their Genitive pure, is *os* with a Vowel before it; as, *Heroïs, eos* vel *ios*, an Heroïne. To these add *Spes*, *er*, *ter*, and *Pales*.

Note, That *ios* is never singing, except in the second Kind, and *Pales* is of the first.

II. 1. Greek Words which increase their Genitive in *is* or *os* not pure, (*i. e.* with a Consonant between) have frequently their Accusative sing. in *a*, and plur. in *as*; as, *Lampas, lampados, lampada, lampadas*; also *Minos, Minois*, *Minoa*; *Tros, Trois, Troa*; *Fros, Heros, herois, heroa, heroas*. 2. Words in *ys* or *ys*, whose Genitive ends in *os* pure, have their Accusative in *in* or *ia*; as, *Heroïs, eos, heroïn* or *in*, *Chelys, -yos*, a Lute, *chelyn* &c.

Of Words in *s* which make their Genitive *dis* or *dos*, Masculines have their Accusative for the most part in *im* or *in*, seldom in *dem*, and never in *da*, that I know of; as, *Paris, Paridis*, vel *Parin*, vel *Paridem*; Feminines have it most commonly *dem* or *da*, and seldom *im* or *in*; as, *Briseis, Briseidem* vel *Briseida*.

III. Feminines in *o* have *us* in their Genitive, and *o* in their other Cases; as, *Dido, Didus, Dido*, &c. or they may be declined after the Latin Form, *Dido, Didonis, Didoni*, &c. which *Juno* always follows.

IV. Greek Nouns in *s* frequently throw away *s* in their Vocative; as, *Calchas, Achilles, Paris, Tiphys, Orpheus; O Calcha, Achilli, Pari, Tiphy, Orpheu*.

V. Greek Nouns have *on* (and sometimes *os*) in their Genitive plural; as, *Epigrammaton, Heresôn*; and very rarely *um*.

VI. Greek Nouns in *ma* have most frequently *is* in their Dative and Abla. of the plur. as, *Poema, poematis*, because of old they said *poematum, -ti*. Bos has *boum*, and *bobus* or *bubus*.

Quarta Declinatio.	The fourth Declension.
M. QUomodo dignoscitur Quarta Declinatio?	M. HOw is the Fourth Declension known?
D. Per Genitivum singularem in *us*, & Dativum in *ui*.	S. By the Genitive singular in *us*, and Dative in *ui*.
M. Quot habet Terminationes?	M. How many Terminations hath it?
D. Duas; *us* & *u*, ut, Fructus, *Fruit*; Cornu, *an Horn*.	S. Two; *us* and *u*: As, Fructus, *Fruit*; Cornu, *an Horn*.

	Fructus, *Fruit*, Masc.		Terminations
Nom. fructus	Nom. fructus,	*us,*	*us.*
Gen. fructus	Gen. fructuum,	*us,*	*uum.*
Dat. fructui	Dat. fructibus,	*ui,*	*ibus.*
Acc. fructum	Acc. fructus,	*um,*	*us.*
Voc. fructus	Voc. fructus,	*us,*	*us.*
Abl. fructu	Abl. fructibus.	*u,*	*ibus.*

Cornu, *an Horn.* Neut.

		Sing.			Plur.		
Nom.	cornu,		Nom.	cornua,	
Gen.	cornu,		Gen.	cornuum,	
Dat.	cornu,		Dat.	cornibus,	
Acc.	cornu,		Acc.	cornua,	
Voc.	cornu,		Voc.	cornua,	
Abl.	cornu;		Abl.	cornibus.	

As Exetus, *so* Vul tu, *the Countenance* Manus *the Hand* Fem. Casus, *a F or Chance.*

As Cornu, *so* Gen the Knee; Veru, *a Spi* Tonitru, *Thunder.*

Nouns in *us* of this Declension are generally Masculine, and these in u a Neuter, and indeclinable in the singular Number.

RULE. Some Nouns have *ubus* in their Dative and Ablative plural, viz. Arcus, *a Bow ;* Artus, *a Joynt ;* Lacus, *a Lake ;* Acus, *a Needle ;* Portus, *Port or Harbour ;* Partus, *a Birth ;* Tribus, *a Tribe ;* Veru, *a Spit.*

NOTE, That of old Nouns of this Declension belonged to the Third, and we declined as Grus, gruis, *a Cran ;* thus, Fructus, fructuis, fructui, fructu fructue : fructues, fructuum, fructuibus, fructues, fructues, fructuibus. that all the Cases are contracted except the Dative sing. and Genitive pl There are some Examples of the Genitive in *uis* yet extant ; as on the contra there are several of the Dative in *u.*

The blessed Name JE- SUS *is thus declined.*

Domus, *an House,* Fem. *is thus declived.*

		Sing.						Plur.		
Nom.	JESUS,		Nom.	domus,			Nom.	domus,	
Gen.	JESU,		Gen.	domus,	v. -mi.		Gen.	domorum,	v. -uu
Dat.	JESU,		Dat.	domui,	v. -mo.		Dat.	domibus,	
Acc.	JESUM,		Acc.	domum,			Acc.	domos,	v. -us
Voc.	JESU,		Voc.	domus,			Voc.	domus,	
Abl.	JESU.		Abl.	domo :			Abl.	domibus.	

[NOTE, *That the Genitive* domi *is only used when it signifies* At home; *do mo, the Dative, is found in* Horace, *Epist.* I. 10, 13.]

Quinta Declinatio.	The Fifth Declension
M. Quomodo dignosci-tur Quinta Declinatio?	M. How is the Fifth De clension known ?
D. Per Genitivum singularem & Dativum in *ei.*	S. By the Genitive and Da tive singular in ei.
M. Quot habet Terminationes?	M. How many Termination hath it ?
D. Unam, nempe *es;* ut,	S. One, namely es ; As,

Res, *a Thing,* Fem.

Terminations.

		Sing.					Plur.				
Nom.	res,		Nom.	res,			es,	es,	
Gen.	rei,		Gen.	rerum,			ei,	erum,	
Dat.	rei,		Dat.	rebus,			ei,	ebus,	
Acc.	rem,		Acc.	res,			em,	es,	
Voc.	res,		Voc.	res,			es,	es,	
Abl.	re ;		Abl.	rebus.			ei	ebus

Nouns of the Fifth Declension are not above fifty, and are all Feminine, except *Dies*, a Day, Masc. or Fem. and *Meridies*, the Mid-day or Noon. Masc.

All Nouns of this Declension end in *ies*, except three, *Fides*, Faith; *Spes*, Hope; *Res*, a Thing.

And all Nouns in *ies* are of the Fifth, except these four, *Abies*, a Fir-tree; *Aries*, a Ram; *Paries*, a Wall; and *Quies*, Rest; which are of the Third.

Most Nouns of this Declension want the Genitive, Dative and Ablative plural; and many of them want the Plural altogether.

General Remarks on all the Declensions.

1. The Genitive plural of the first Four is sometimes contracted, especially by Poets; as, *Cælicolûm, Deûm, Macedûm, Currûm*; for *Cælicolarum, Deorum, Macedonum, Curruum*.

2. When the Genitive of the Second ends in *ii*, the last *i* is sometimes taken away by Poets; as, *Tuguri* for *tugurii*. We read also *Aulâi* for *aulæ* in the First, and *Fide* for *fidei* in the Fifth; and so of other like Words.

Declinatio Adjectivorum.	The Declension of Adjectives.
Adjectiva sunt vel primæ & secundæ Declinationis, vel tertiæ tantum.	Adjectives are either of the First and Second Declension, or of the Third only.
Omnia Adjectiva habentia tres Terminationes (præter undecim (a)) sunt primæ & secundæ: At quæ unam vel duas Terminationes habent sunt tertiæ.	All Adjectives having three Terminations (except eleven) are of the First and Second: But these which have one or two Terminations are of the Third.
Adjectiva primæ & secundæ habent Masculinum in us, (b) vel er; Fœmininum semper in a, Neutrum semper in um; ut,	Adjectives of the First and Second have their Masculine in us, or er; their Feminine always in a, and their Neuter always in um; as,

Bonus, bona, bonum, good; *Tener, tenera, tenerum*, tender.

Bonus bona, bonum, *good.*

	Sing.				Plur.		
Nom.	bon-us,	-a,	-um,	*Nom.*	bon-i,	-æ,	-a,
Gen.	bon-i,	-æ,	-i,	*Gen.*	bon-orum,	-arum,	-orum,
Dat.	bon-o,	-æ,	-o,	*Dat.*	bon-is,	-is,	-is,
Acc.	bon-um,	-am,	-um,	*Acc.*	bon-os,	-as,	-a,
Voc.	bon-e,	-a,	-um,	*Voc.*	bon-i,	-æ,	-a,
Abl.	bon-o,	-a,	-o:	*Abl.*	bon-is,	-is,	-is.

(a) Viz. *acer, alacer, celer, celeber, saluber, volucer, campester, equester, sylvester, paluster, silvester*; which are of the Third, and have their Masc. in er or is, their Fem. in is, and Neut. in e.

(b) *Vos satur*, full, was of old *saturus*.

Tener.

Tener, tenera, tenerum, *tender*.

Sing.			Plur.		
N. ten-er,	-era,	-erum,	*N.* ten-eri,	-eræ,	-era,
G. ten-eri,	-eræ,	-eri,	*G.* ten-erorum,	-erarum,	-erum,
D. ten-ero,	-eræ,	-ero,	*D.* ten-eris,	-eris,	-eris,
A. ten-erum,	-eram,	-erum,	*A.* ten-eros,	-eras,	-era,
V. ten-er,	-era,	-erum,	*V.* ten-eri,	-eræ,	-era,
A. ten-ero,	-era,	-ero ;	*A.* ten-eris,	-eris,	-eris.

Adjectives are declined as three Substantives of the same Terminations, and Declensions; as in the Examples above, *bonus*, like *dominus*; *tener*, like *puer*; *bona* and *tenera*, like *penna*; *bonum* and *tenerum*, like *regnum*. The Ancients, as is clear from *Varro, lib. 3. de Anal.* declined every Gender separately, and not all three jointly, as we now commonly do? And perhaps it may not be amiss to follow this Method at first, especially if the Boy is of slow Capacity.

Of Adjectives in *er*, some retain the *e*, as *tener.* So *miser*, -era, -erum, wretched; *liber*, -era, -erum, free; and all Compounds in *ger* and *fer.* Others cast it off, as *pulcher*, *pulchra*, *pulchrum*, fair; *niger*, -gra, -grum, black.

These following Adjectives, *unus*, one; *totus*, whole; *solus*, alone; *ullus*, any; *nullus*, none; *alius*, another of many; *alter*, another or one of two; *neuter*, neither; *uter*, whether; with its Compounds, *uterque*, both; *utervis*, *uterlibet*, *utervis*, which of the two you please; *alteruter*, the one or the other, have their Genitive sing. in *ius*, and Dative in *i*.

Adjectiva tertiæ Declinationis.	Adjectives of the third Declension.
1. Unius Terminationis.	**1. Of one Termination.**

Felix, *Happy*.

Sing.			Plur.		
N. fel-ix,	-ix,	-ix,	*N.* fel-ices,	-ices,	-icia,
G. fel-icis,	-icis,	-icis,	*G.* fel-icium,	-icium,	-icium,
D. fel-ici,	-ici,	-ici,	*D.* fel-icibus,	-icibus,	-icibus,
A. fel-icem,	-icem,	-ix,	*A.* fel-ices,	-ices,	-icia,
V. fel-ix,	-ix,	-ix,	*V.* fel-ices,	-ices,	-icia,
A. fel-ice, *vel* -ici, &c.			*A.* fel-icibus,	-icibus,	-icibus.

2. Duarum Terminationum.	**2. Of Two Terminations.**

Mitis, mite, *Meek*.

Sing.			Plur.		
N. mitis,	mitis,	mite,	*N.* mites,	mites,	mitia,
G. mitis,	mitis,	mitis,	*G.* mitium,	mitium,	mitium,
D. miti,	miti,	miti,	*D.* mitibus,	mitibus,	mitibus,
A. mitem,	mitem,	mite,	*A.* mites,	mites,	mitia,
V. mitis,	mitis,	mite,	*V.* mites,	mites,	mitia,
A. miti,	miti,	miti ;	*A.* mitibus,	mitibus,	mitibus.

Mitis

Mitior, mitius, *Meeker.*

Sing.				*Plur.*		
miti-or,	-or,	-us,	*N.*	miti-ores,	-ores,	-ora,
miti-oris,	-oris,	-oris,	*G.*	miti-orum,	-orum,	-orum,
miti-ori,	-ori,	-ori,	*D.*	miti-oribus,	-oribus,	-oribus,
miti-orem,	-orem,	-us,	*A.*	miti-ores,	-ores,	-ora,
miti-or,	-or,	-us,	*V.*	miti-ores,	-ores,	-ora,
miti-ore *vel* -ori, &c.			*A.*	miti-oribus,	-oribus,	-oribus.

3. *Trium Terminationum.*   **3. Of three Terminations.**

Acer *vel* acris, acris, acre, *Sharp.*

Sing.				*Plur.*		
a-cer *v.* -cris,	-cris,	-cre,	*N.*	a-cres,	-cres,	-cria,
a-cris,	-cris,	-cris,	*G.*	a-crium,	-crium,	-crium,
a-cri,	-cri,	-cri,	*D.*	a-cribus,	-cribus,	-cribus,
a-crem,	-crem,	-cre,	*A.*	a-cres,	-cres,	-cria,
a-cer *v.* -cris,	-cris,	-cre,	*V.*	a-cres,	-cres,	-cria,
a-cri,	-cri,	-cri.	*A.*	a-cribus,	-cribus,	-cribus.

REGULÆ.	RULES.
1. Adjectiva tertiæ Declinationis habent *e* vel *i* in ablativo singulari.	1. *Adjectives of the Third Declension have* e *or* i *in the Ablative singular.*
2. At si neutrum fit in *e,* ablativus habet *i* tantum.	2. *But if the Neuter be in* e, *the Ablative has* i *only.*
3. Genitivus pluralis desinit in *ium*; & Neutrum Nominativi, Accusativi & Vocativi in *ia.*	3. *The Genitive plural ends in* ium, *and the Neuter of the Nominative, Accusative and Vocative in* ia.
4. Excipe Comparativa, quæ *um* & *a* postulant.	4. *Except Comparatives which require* um *and* a.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. *Dives, Hospes, Sospes, Superstes, Juvenis, Senex* & *Pauper* have *e* in the Ablat. Sing. and consequently *um* in the Genit. plur.

2. *Compos, Impos, Consors, Inops, Vigil, Supplex, Uber, Degener* & *Puber;* also Compounds ending in *ceps, sex, pes* & *corpor,* as, *Princeps, Artifex, Bicorpor, Tricorpor,* have *um,* not *ium.*

Note, That all these have seldom the Neuter Sing. and never almost the Genit. Plur. in the Nomin. and Accus. To which add *Memor,* which has *memori,* & *memorum,* and *Locuples,* which has *locupletium;* also *Deses, Reses, Hebes, Perpes, Præpes, Teres, Concolor, Versicolor;* which being hardly to be met with in the Genit. Plur. 'tis a doubt whether they should have *um* or *ium;* tho' I incline most to the former.

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3. *Par* has *pari*; *Vetus, vetera* & *veterum*; *Plus* (which has only the Ne[ut]
in the Sing.) has *plure,* & *plures, plura* (or *pluria*) *plurium.*

NOTE 1. That Adjectives in *us,* have more frequently *a* than *i,* and Par[t]
ciples in the Ablatives call'd Absolute have always *e*; as, *Carolo regna[nte]*
not *regnanti.*

NOTE 2. That Adjectives joined with Substantives Neuter hardly ever h[ave]
e, but *i*; as, *Victrici ferro,* not *victrice.*

NOTE 3. That Adjectives when they are put Substantively have always[?]
as, *Affinis, Familiaris, Rivalis, Sodalis,* &c. So *Par,* a Match; as, *C[ui]*
pare quæque suo coeunt. Ovid.

Of NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

1. THE *Ordinal* and *Multiplicative* Numbers (see *Chap. 9.*) are regular[ly]
declined. The *Distributive* wants the singular, as also doth the *Cardin[al]*
except *Unus,* which is declined as in Page 16, and hath the Plural, when join[ed]
with a Substantive that wanteth the Sing. as, *Una litera, Una moenia*; or wh[en]
several Particulars are considered complexly as making one Compound; [as]
Uni sex dies, i. e. One Space of six Days; *Una vestimenta* i. e. One Suit [of]
Apparel. *Plaut.*

Duo and *Tres* are declined after this Manner,

Plur.	Nom. duo,	duæ,	duo,	Plur.	Nom. tres,	tres,	tria,
	Gen. duorum,	duarum,	duorum,		Gen. trium,	trium,	triu[m]
	Dat. duobus,	duabus,	duobus,		Dat. tribus,	tribus,	trib[us]
	Acc. duos vel-o,	duas,	duo,		Acc. tres,	tres,	tria,
	Voc. duo,	duæ,	duo,		Voc. tres,	tres,	tria,
	Abl. duobus,	duabus,	duobus.		Abl. tribus,	tribus,	trib[us]

‡ *Ambo,* Both, is declined as *Duo.*

2. From *Quatuor* to *Centum* are all indeclinable.

3. From *Centum* to *Mille,* they are declin'd thus, *Ducenti, ducenta,* [du]
centa; ducentorum, ducentarum, ducentorum, &c.

4. As to *Mille, Varro,* and all the Grammarians after him down to the last [age]
make it (when is it put before a Genitive plural,) a Substantive indeclinable in [the]
Sing. and in the Plur. declin'd, *Millia, millium, millibus*; but when it hath [a]
Substantive joined to it In any other Case, they make it an Adjective pl[ural]
indeclinable. But *Scioppius,* and after him *Gronovius,* almost demonstrate t[hat]
Mille is always an Adjective Plural; and under that Termination of all Ca[ses]
& Genders; but that it hath two Neuters, *hæc Mille,* & *hæc Millia* : T[hat]
the first is used, when one thousand is signified, and the second when more th[an]
one. They shew, that, where it seems to be a Substantive governing a Ge[nitive]
Multitudo, Numerus, Manus, Pecunia, Pondus, Spatium, Corpus, or [the]
like, are understood.

After the Declension of Substantives and Adjectives separately, it may [not]
be improper to exercise the Learner with some Examples of a Substantive and [Ad]
jective declin'd together; which will both make him more ready in the Declen[?]
sions, and render the Dependence of the Adjective upon the Substantive more [fa]
miliar to him. Let the Examples at first be of the same Terminations and [De]
clensions; as, Dominus justus, a just Lord; Penna bona, a good Pen; Ingeni[um]
eximium, an excellent Wit; Afterwards let them be different in one or both; [as]
Puer probus, a good Boy; Lectio facilis, an easy Lesson; Poeta optimus, an [ex]
cellent Poet; Fructus dulcis, sweet Fruit; Dies faustus, a happy Day, &c. [And]
if the Boy has as yet been taught Writing, let him write them, either in the Sch[ool]
or at Home, to be revised by the Master next Day.

Of IRREGULAR NOUNS.

Hese, (for we cannot here make a full Enumeration of them) may be reduced to the following Scheme:

1. Defective,	**1. Substantives,**	Wanting	1. Number,	Sing. as, *Liberi, Minæ, Arma.* Plur. as, *Aer, Humus, Ærum.*	
			2. Cases,	Nom. & Voc. Gen. Dat. Voc. Gen. Dat. & Abl. Plur. as, *Mel.*	as of *Dicinola. Nemo. Vix. Ego.*
		or having only		Three; as, *Dica, dicam, dicas.* Two; as, *Suppetiæ, suppetias.* One; as, *Dicis, Insicias, Noctu.*	
	2. Adjectives,	Wanting	1. Gender,	Masc. as, *Cæteva, cæterum.* Fem. as, *Quisquæ, quicquid.* Neut. as, *Compos.* Masc. & Fem. as, *Plus.* Masc. & Neut. as, *Sicclius* Fem. & Neut. as, *Tres.*	
			2. Numb.	Plur. as, *Unusquisque.* Sing. as, *Centum.*	
			3. Case,	Voc. as, *Nullus.* Dat. & Abl. as, *Tantundem.*	
		or having the ——		Voc. only; as, *Macte, macti.*	
2. Variable,	**1. Too much**	In Gender having Sing.	Masc. Masc. Fem. Neut. Neut. Neut. & Plur.	Neut. as, *Menalus, Mænalu.* Masc. & Neut. as, *Locus, -ci &c-ca* Neut. as, *Carbasus, carbasa.* Masc. as, *Cœlum, cœli.* Fem. as, *Epulum, epula,* Masc. & Neut. as, *Frenum, -vi, &*	
		In Declension being of the		2. & 1. as, *Delicium, delicia.* 2. & 4. as, *Laurus, -ti, &c -rus.* 3. & 2. as, *Vas, -sis, -sa, -orum*	
	2. Too little, as Indeclinable			altogether; as, *Fas.* in the Sing. as, *Cornu.*	
3. Redundant,	In Termination —— ——			only; as, *Helena, Helene.* & Gender; as, *Tigris, tiguris.* & Decl. as, *Materia, materies.* Gend. and Decl. as, *Æther, athra.*	
	In Gender —— —— ——			only; as, *hic & hoc Vulgus.*	
	In Declension —— —— ——			only; as, *Fames, famis* of the 3d. Abl. *fame* of the 5th; because the last Syllable is always long with the Poet.	

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NOTE, 1. That the *Defective* Nouns are not so numerous as is comm[...]
believed,

NOTE, 2. That these which *vary too little* may be ranked under the D[...]
ctive; and these which *vary too much*, under the *Redundant*. E. G. C[...]
culorum comes not from *Cœlum*, but from *Cœlus*; & *Vasa*, *vasorum* not f[...]
vas, *vasis*; but from *vasum*, *vasi*: But Custom, which alone gives Laws t[...]
Languages, has dropt the Singular, and retain'd the Plural; and so of oth[...]

De Comparatione.

M. QUot sunt Gradus Comparationis?

D. Tres; *Positivus, Comparativus* & *Superlativus.*

M. Quotæ Declinationis sunt hi gradus?

D. Positivus est Adjectivum Primæ & Secundæ Declinationis, vel Tertiæ tantum; Comparativus est semper Tertiæ; Superlativus semper Primæ & Secundæ.

M. Unde formatur Comparativus gradus?

D. A proximo casu Positivi in *i*, addendo pro masculino & fœminino syllabam *or*, & *us* pro neutro; ut,

Doctus, learned, Gen. *docti*, ed: *Mitis*, meek, Dat. *miti*,

M. Unde formatur Superlativus?

D. 1. Si Positivus desinat in *er*, Superlativus formatur addendo *rimus*; ut,

Pulcher, fair, *pulcherrimus*, *perrimus*, most poor.

2. Si Positivus non desinat in *er*, Superlativus formatur a proximo casu in *i*, addendo *ssimus*; ut,

Of Comparison.

M. HOw many Degr[...] of Comparison there?

S. Three; the Positive, Co[...] parative and Superlative.

M. Of what Declension these Degrees?

S. The Positive is an [...] jective of the First and Sec[...] Declension, or Third only; Comparative always of Third; the Superlative al[...] of the First and Second.

M. Whence is the Compa[...] tive Degree formed?

S. From the next Case of Positive in *i*, by adding for Masculine and Feminine Syllable *or*, and *us* for the [...] ter; as,

doctior & *doctius*, more lea[...] *mitior* & *mitius*, more mee[...]

M. Whence is the Superl[...] formed?

S. 1. If the Positive ends in the Superlative is forme[...] adding *rimus*; as,

most fair; *Pauper*, poor, [...]

2. If the Positive ends [...] *er*, the Superlative is for[...] from the next Case in [...] adding *ssimus*; as,

Gen. *Docti*, *doctissimus*, most learned; Dat. *Miti*, *mitissimus*, most meek.

By Grammatical COMPARISON we understand Three Adjective Nouns, of which the two last are formed from the first, and import Comparison with it, that is, Heightening or Lessening of its Signification.

Consequently these Adjectives only which are capable of having their Signification increased or diminished, can be compared.

The POSITIVE signifies the Quality of a thing simply and absolutely; as, *Durus*, hard, *Parvus*, little.

The COMPARATIVE heightens or lessens that Quality; as, *Durior*, harder, *Minor*, less.

The SUPERLATIVE heightens or lessens it to a very high, or very low Degree; as, *Durissimus*, hardest, or most hard; *Minimus*, very little, or least.

The Positive hath various Terminations; the Comparative ends always in *or* and *us*; the Superlative always in *mus*, *ma*, *mum*.

[† *The Positive properly speaking is no Degree of Comparison, for it does not compare things together: However it is accounted one, because the other two are founded upon, and formed from it.*]

The SIGN of the Comparative in our Language is the Syllable *er* added to an Adjective, or the Word *more* put before it.

The Sign of the Superlative is the Syllable *est* added to an Adjective, or the Words *very* or *most* put before it.

NOTE, That when the Positive is a long Word, or would otherwise sound harsh by having *er* or *est* added to it, we commonly make the Comparative by the Word *more*, and the Superlative by *most*, or *very* put before it.

And for the like Reason the Latin Comparative is sometimes made by *Magis*, and the Superlative by *Valde* or *Maxime* put before the Positive. And these are particularly used, when the Positive ends in *us* with a Vowel before it; as, *Pius*, godly; *Arduus*, high; *Idoneus*, fit; tho not always.

IRREGULAR COMPARISONS.

1. Bonus, melior, optimus: *Good, better, best.*
   Malus, pejor, pessimus: *Evil, worse, worst.*
   Magnus, major, maximus: *Great, greater, greatest.*
   Parvus, minor, minimus: *Little, less, least.*
   Multus, plurimus; multa, plurima; multum, plus, plurimum: *much, more, most.*

2. Facilis, *easy*, Humilis, *low*, Similis, *like*; make their Superlative by changing *is* into *limus*; thus, *facillimus, humillimus, simillimus.*

3. *Exter*, outward, *Citer*, hither, *Superus*, above, *Inferus*, below, *Posterus*, behind, have regular Comparatives; but their Superlatives are, *extremus* (or *extimus*,) lowest; *citimus*, hithermost, *supremus* (or *summus*,) uppermost, highest, *est*; *infimus* (or *imus*,) lowest; *postremus* (or *postumus*,) latest, or last.

4. Compounds in *Dicus, Loquus, Ficus* & *Volus*, have *entior* & *entissimus*; as, *Maledicus*, one that raileth; *Magniloquus*, one that boasteth; *Beneficus*, Beneficent; *Malevolus*, Malevolent. But these seem rather to come from Participles or Nouns in *ens*: Besides, the Comparatives and Superlatives of Adjectives derived from *Loquor* and *Facio* are very rare; and *Terence* has *issimus*, and *Plautus* has *Mendaciloquius.*

5. *Prior*, former, has *Primus*, first; *Ulterior*, farther, *Ultimus*, far; *Propior*, nearer, *Proximus*, nearest; *Ocior*, swifter, *Ocissimus*, swiftest

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tives being out of use, or quite wanting. *Proximus* has also another Compar.
formed from it, *viz. Proximior.*

6. There are also a great many other Adjectives capable of having their
nification increased, which yet want one or more of these Degrees of Comp
son ; as, *Albus*, white, without Compar. & Superl. *Ingens*, great, Ingu
greater, without the Superl. *Sacer*, holy, *Sacerrimus*, most holy, without
Comp. *Anterior*, former, without Posit. & Superl.

¶ *These three Degrees of Comparison being nothing else*
three distinct Adjectives, may be declined either severally e
by it self, or jointly all together, Respect still being had to t
Declensions. But the first way is much easier, and will ans
all the Purposes of Comparison as well as the other.

CAP. II.	CHAP. II.
De Pronomine.	Of Pronoun.
M. QUot sunt Prono-	M. HOw many Sin
mina † simplicia?	Pronouns are th
D. Octodecim ; *Ego, Tu,*	S. Eighteen ; Ego, Tu,
Sui; *Ille, Ipse, Iste, Hic, Is,*	Ille, Ipse, Iste, Hic, Is, Q
Quis, Qui : *Meus, Tuus, Suus,*	Qui ; Meus, Tuus, Su
Noster, Vester, Nostras, Vestras	Noster, Vester; Nostras,
& Cujas.	stras & Cujas.
¶ Ex his tria sunt Substan-	¶ *Of these, three are*
tiva, *Ego, Tu, sui*; reliqua	*stantives, Ego, Tu, Sui;*
quindecim sunt Adjectiva.	*other Fifteen are Adjective*

Ego, I.

	Nom. ego, I,		Nom. nos, We,
Sing.	Gen. mei, of me,	Plur.	Gen. nostrum *vel* nostri,
	Dat. mihi, to me,		Dat. nobis, to us,
	Acc. me, me,		Acc. nos, us,
	Voc. ————		Voc. ————
	Abl. me, with me.		Abl. nobis, with us.

Tu, Thou.

	N. tu, thou,		N. vos, ye [you,]
Sing.	G. tui, of thee,	Plur.	G. vestrum v. vestri, of
	D. tibi, to thee,		D. vobis, to you,
	A. te, thee,		A. vos, you,
	V. tu, O thou,		V. vos, O ye [you,]
	A. te, with thee.		A. vobis, with you.

Sui, of himself, of herself, of itself.

N. ———	N. ———
G. sui, of himself, &c.	G. sui, of themselves,
D. sibi, to himself,	D. sibi, to themselves,
A. se, himself,	A. se, themselves,
V. ———	V. ———
A. se, with himself :	A. se, with themselves.

A PRONOUN is an irregular kind of Noun : Or it is a Part of Speech which has Respect to, and supplies the Place of a Noun ; as, instead of your Name, I say *Tu*, Thou, or You ; instead of *Jacobus fecit*, *James* did it, I *Ille fecit*, He did it, viz. James.

Note, 1. That the Dat. *Mihi* is sometimes by the Poets contracted into *Mi*.

Note, 2. That of old the Genit. Plur. of *Ego* was *Nostrorum* & *Nostrarum*, *Tu*, *Vestrorum* & *Vestrarum*, (of which there are several Examples in *Plautus* & *Terence*) which were afterwards contracted into *Nostrum* & *Vestrum*.

Note, 3. That we use *Nostrum* & *Vestrum* after Numerals, Partitives, Comparatives & Superlatives ; and *Nostri* & *Vestri* after other Nouns and Verbs ; tho' there want not some Examples of these last with *Nostrum* & *Vestrum*, even in *Cicero* himself, as *Vossius* shews.

Ille, illa, illud ;   He, she, that, or it.

N. ille,	illa,	illud,	N. illi,	illæ,	illa,
G. illius,	illius,	illius,	G. illorum,	illarum,	illorum,
D. illi,	illi,	illi,	D. illis,	illis,	illis,
A. illum,	illam,	illud,	A. illos,	illas,	illa,
V. ille,	illa,	illud,	V. illi,	illæ,	illa,
A. illo,	illa,	illo :	A. illis,	illis,	illis.

Ipse, ipsa, ipsum ; be himself, she herself, itself, & Iste, ista, istud ; he, she, that, are declined as *Ille*, save only that *Ipse* hath *ipsum* in the Nom. Acc. & Voc. Neuter.

Hic, hæc, hoc ;   This.

N. hic,	hæc,	hoc,	N. hi,	hæ,	hæc,
G. hujus,	hujus,	hujus,	G. horum,	harum,	horum,
D. huic,	huic,	huic,	D. his,	his,	his,
A. hunc,	hanc,	hoc,	A. hos,	has,	hæc,
V. hic,	hæc,	hoc,	V. hi,	hæ,	hæc,
A. hoc,	hac,	hoc :	A. his,	his,	his.

Is, ea, id ;   He, she, it, or that.

Nom. is,	ea,	id,	Nom. ii,	eæ,	ea,
Gen. ejus,	ejus,	ejus,	Gen. eorum,	earum,	eorum,
Dat. ei,	ei,	ei,	Dat. iis vel eis,		
Acc. eum,	eam,	id,	Acc. eos,	eas,	ea,
Voc. ———			Voc. ———		
Abl. eo,	ea,	eo :	Abl. iis vel eis.		

Quis

Quis, quæ, quod *vel* quid ; *Who, which, what ?*

	Sing.				*Plur.*		
N.	quis,	quæ,	quod *vel* quid,	*N.*	qui,	quæ,	quæ,
G.	cujus,	cujus,	cujus,	*G.*	quorum,	quarum,	quorum
D.	cui,	cui,	cui,	*D.*	queis *vel* quibus,		
A.	quem,	quam,	quod *v.* quid,	*A.*	quos,	quas,	quæ,
V.	————			*V.*	————		
A.	quo,	qua,	quo ;	*A.*	queis *vel* quibus.		

Qui, quæ, quod ; *Who, which, that.*

	Sing.				*Plur.*		
N.	qui,	quæ,	quod,	*N.*	qui,	quæ,	quæ,
G.	cujus,	cujus,	cujus,	*G.*	quorum,	quarum,	quorum
D.	cui,	cui,	cui,	*D.*	queis *vel* quibus,		
A.	quem,	quam,	quod,	*A.*	quos,	quas,	quæ,
V.	————			*V.*	————		
A.	quo,	qua,	quo :	*A.*	queis *vel* quibus.		

Meus, my, or mine; *Tuus,* thy, or thine; *Suus,* his own, h own, its own, their own, are declined like *Bonus,* -a, -um. A *Noster,* our, or ours; *Vester,* your, or yours, like *Pulcher,* -ch -chrum, of the First and Second Declension. But *Tuus, Su & Vester* want the Vocative; *Noster* & *Meus* have it, which this last hath *mi,* (and sometimes *meus,*) in the Ma Sing.

Nostras, of our Country ; *Vestras* of your Country ; *Cuj* of what or which Country ; are declin'd like *Felix,* of t Third Declension ; Gen. *nostratis,* Dat. *nostrati.* &c.

Note, 1. That all Nouns and Pronouns which one cannot call upon, address himself unto, want the Vocative. In consequence of which Rule m Nouns; as, *Nullus, Nemo, Qualis, Quantus, Quot,* &c. and several Pronouns; *Ego, Sui, Quis,* &c. want the Vocative; but not so many either of the o of the other, as is commonly taught. For which reason, we have given Vo tives to *Ille, Ipse, Hic* and *Idem,* therein following the Judgement of t great *Vossius, Vitré* & *Johnson,* which they support by the following Auth rities:

Esto nunc, Sol, testis, & hac mihi terra precanti. Virg. Æn. 11.
Tu mihi libertas illa paterna veni. Tibull. lib 2. El. 4.
O nox illa, quæ pene æternas huic urbi tenebras attulisti. Cic. pro Flacco.
Ipse meas æther accipe summe preces. Ovid. in Ibin.
    And the Vocative of *Idem* seems to be confirmed by that of Ovid, M
        15. - - - - - *Quique fuisti*
    Hippolytus, dixit, nunc idem Virbius esto.
Tho all Authors before them will only allow four Pronouns, viz. *Tu, M Noster* & *Nostras* to have the Vocative.

Note, 2. That *Qui* is sometimes used for *Quis*; as Cic. *Qui imitus fuit Ludi* ? Ter. *Qui erit rumor populi, si id feceris* ?

Note, 3. That *Quod*, with its Compounds, *Aliquod, Quodvis, Quoddam*, &c. are used when they agree with a Substantive in the same Case; *Quid*, with its Compounds, *Aliquid, Quidvis, Quiddam*, &c. either have no Substantive expreſt, or govern one in the Genitive: Whence it is that theſe laſt are commonly reckoned Substantives. But that *quid* as well as *quod* is originally an Adjective, its Signification plainly ſhews; otherwiſe we ſhall make *Multum, Plus, Tantum, Quantum*, &c. alſo Substantives, when they govern the Genitive; which yet most Grammarians agree to be Adjectives having the common Word *Negotium* understood.

Note, 4. That *Qui* the Relative hath oftimes *qui* in the Ablative, and that (which is very remarkable) in all Genders and Numbers, as Mr. *Johnson* evinces by a great many Examples out of *Plautus* & *Terence* ; to which he might have added one of *C. Nepos*, III. 3.

Note, 5. That *Nostras, Vestras* & *Cujas* are declin'd like *Gentile* or National Nouns in *as* of the third Decl. in Imitation of which they are formed, as *Arpinas, Fidenas, Privernas*, a Man, Woman or Thing, of or belonging to the Towns of *Arpinum, Fidena* or *Privernum*; and (tho I do not remember to have ſeen it) may have the Neut. as well as theſe, as, Cic. *Iter Arpinas* ; Liv. *Bellum Privernas* ; contrary to what ſome alledge.

[*I paſs over taking Notice that in old Authors, especially Plautus, we find quis & quisquis sometimes of the Femin. Gender, mis & tis for mei & tui; ſiſce for his; hibus, ibus, for his, iis ; illæ, ipſæ, iſtæ, quæ, in the Gen. or Dat. ſing. Fem ; em for eum ; iſtes for iſtos ; quoium, quoi, for cujus, cui; becauſe they are extraordinary.*]

Of COMPOUND PRONOUNS.

I. Some are compounded of *Quis* & *Qui*, with ſome other Word or Syllable. In theſe *Quis* is ſometimes the firſt, and ſometimes the laſt part of the Word compounded ; but *Qui* is always the firſt.

1. The Compounds of *Quis*, when it is put firſt, are *Quisnam*, who ? *Quiſpiam, Quisquam*, any one ; *Quisque*, every one ; *Quisquis*, whoſoever : Which are thus declined,

Nom.		Gen.	Dat.
Quisnam, quænam,	quodnam *vel* quidnam ;	cujuſnam,	cuinam.
Quiſpiam, quæpiam,	quodpiam *vel* quidpiam ;	cujuſpiam,	cuipiam.
Quisquam, quæquam,	quodquam *vel* quidquam ;	cujuſquam,	cuiquam.
Quiſque, quæque,	quodque *vel* quidque ;	cujuſque,	cuique.
Quisquis,	quidquid *vel* quicquid;	cujuſcujus,	cuicui.

And ſo forth in their other Caſes, according to the ſimple *Quis*. But *Quisquis* has no Feminine at all, and the Neuter only in the Nomin. & Accuſ. *Quisquam* has alſo *quicquam*, for *quidquam*, Acc. *quenquam*, without the Fem. The Plural is ſcarcely uſed.

2. The Compounds of *Quis*, when it is put laſt, are *Aliquis*, ſome ; *Ecquis*, who ? To which ſome add *Nequis, Siquis* and *Numquis*; but theſe are more frequently read ſeparately, *ne quis, ſi quis, nam quis*. They are thus declined,

Nom.		Gen.	Dat.
Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod *vel* aliquid,		alicujus,	alicui.
Ecquis, ecqua *vel* ecquæ, ecquod *vel* ecquid,		eccujus,	eccui.
Si quis, ſi qua, ſi quod *vel* ſi quid,		ſi cujus,	ſi cui.
Ne quis, ne qua, ne quod *vel* ne quid,		ne cujus,	ne cui.
Num quis, num qua, num quod *vel* num quid,		num cujus,	num cui.

Note, That theſe and only theſe have *qua* in the Nom. Sing. Fem. and Nom. & Acc. Plur. Neut.

3. The Compounds of *Qui* are *Quicunque,* whosoever, *Quidam,* some, *Qui-libet,* *Quivis,* any one, whom you please; and are thus declined,

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.
Quicunque, quæcunque, quodcunque;	cujuscunque,	cuicunque.
Quidam, quædam, quoddam *vel* quiddam;	cujusdam,	cuidam.
Quilibet, quælibet, quodlibet *vel* quidlibet;	cujuslibet,	cuilibet.
Quivis, quævis, quodvis *vel* quidvis;	cujusvis,	cuivis.

Some of these are twice compounded, as *Ecquisnam,* Who? *Unusquisque,* every one; The first is scarce declin'd beyond its Nomin. and the second wants the Plural.

NOTE, 1. That all these Compounds want the Vocative, except *Quisquis, Aliquis, Quilibet, Unusquisque,* and perhaps some others. *Vid. Vossium* p. 33.

NOTE, 2. That all these Compounds have seldom or never *queis* but *quibus* in their Dat. and Abl. Plural.

NOTE, 3. That *Quidam* hath *quendam, quandam, quoddam vel quiddam* in the Accuf. Sing. and *quorundam, quarundam, quorundam* in the Gen. Plur. *n* being put instead of *m* for the better Sound, as it is for the same reason in these Cases of *Idem.*

III. Some reckon among Compound Pronouns, *Ego, Tu* and *Sui* with *Ipse.* But in the best Books they are generally read separately; which seems necessary because of *te ipse,* and *se ipse,* where the two Words are of different Cases.

IV. *Is* is compounded with the Syllable *dem,* and contracted into *Idem,* the same, which is thus declined,

Sing.			Plur.		
Nom. Idem,	eadem,	idem,	Nom. iidem,	eædem,	eadem.
Gen. ejufdem,	ejufdem,	ejufdem,	Gen. eorundem,	earundem,	eorundem.
Dat. eidem,	eidem,	eidem,	Dat. eifdem *vel* iifdem.		
Acc. eundem,	eandem,	idem,	Acc. eofdem,	eafdem,	eadem.
Voc. idem,	eadem,	idem,	Voc. iidem,	eædem,	eadem.
Abl. eodem,	eadem,	eodem:	Abl. eifdem *vel* iifdem.		

V. Most of the other Compound Pronouns are only to be found in certain Cases and Genders, as,

1. Of *iste* and *hic* is compounded Nom. *Isthic, isthæc, isthoc vel isthuc,* Acc. *Isthunc, isthanc, isthoc vel isthuc.* Abl. *Isthoc, isthac, isthoc.* Nom. and Acc. Plur. Neut. *Isthæc.*

2. Of *Ecce* and *Is* is compounded *Eccum, eccam;* Plur. *eccos, eccas;* and from *Ecce* & *Ille, Ellum, ellam; ellos, ellas;* in the Accusatives.

3. Of *Modus* and *is, hic, iste* and *quis,* are compounded these Genitives *Ejusmodi, hujusmodi, istiusmodi, cujusmodi;* and sometimes with the Syllable *ce* put in the middle, *ejuscemodi, hujuscemodi,* &c.

4. Of *cum* and these Ablatives *me, te, se, nobis, vobis, qui* or *quo,* and *quibus,* are compounded *mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, vobiscum, quicum* or *quocum* and *quibuscum.*

5. To these add some Pronouns compounded with these Syllabical Addictions, *met, te, ce, pte, cine,* to make their Signification more pointed and Emphatical; as, *egomet, tute, hujusce, meapte, hiccine.*

REMARKS on ENGLISH PRONOUNS.

1. In the Nominative, or *Foregoing State* (as the English Grammarians call it) we use I, *Thou, He, She, We, Ye, They* & *Who:* But in the other Cases (which they name *The Following State*) we use *Me, Thee, Him, Her, Us, You, Them* and *Whom.*

2. Wh

2. When we speak of a *Person*, we use *Who* & *Whom*, whether we ask a Question or not; as, *Who did it? The man who did it.* But if we speak of a *Thing*, with a Question we use *What?* as, *What book is that?* Without a Question we use *Which*; as, *The Book which you gave me:* And then it is frequently understood; as, *The Book you gave me.*

NOTE, That *What* is often used, even without a Question, instead of *The Thing which*, or *That which*; as, *I know what you design.* i. e. *The thing which*, or *that which* you design. As on the contrary, when it refers to some particular thing mentioned before, we make use of *which* even with a Question; as, *Give me the Book. Which Book? Which of the Books?*

3. *This* makes in the Plur. *These*, & *That* makes *Those.*

NOTE, That *That* is frequently used instead of *Who, Whom* or *Which*; as, *The Man that told you, The Man that we saw, The Book that I lent you.*

4. We use *My, Thy, Her, Our, Your, Their*, when they are joined with Substantives, or the Word *Own*; and *Mine, Thine, Hers, Ours, Yours, Theirs*, when the Substantive is left out, or understood; as, *My Book, This Book is mine*, &c.

NOTE, That with *Own*, or a Substantive beginning with a Vowel, we sometimes use *Mine* & *Thine*; as, *My Eye*, or *Mine Eye*; *Thy own*, or *Thine own.*

5. We often use *Here, There, Where*, compounded with these Particles *Of, By, Upon, About, In, With*, instead of *This, That, Which* and *What*, with these same Particles; as, *Hereof, Hereby, Hereupon, Hereabouts, Herein, Herewith*; for *Of this, By this, Upon this, About this Place, In this, With this*, &c.

6. *Whose* and *Its* are Genitives, instead of, *Of whom, Of it*; and it is a Fault to use *Its* for *'Tis* or *It is*, as some do.

CAP. III.	CHAP. III.
De Verbo.	Of Verb.

M. Quomodo declinatur Verbum?

M. How is a Verb declined?

D. Per Voces, Modos, Tempora, Numeros & Personas.

S. By Voices, Moods, Tenses, Numbers and Persons.

M, Quot sunt Voces?

M. How many Voices are there?

D. Duæ; *Activa* & *Passiva.*

S. Two; the Active and Passive.

M, Quot sunt Modi?

M. How many Moods are there?

D. Quatuor; *Indicativus, Subjunctivus, Imperativus* & *Infinitivus.*

S. Four; Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative and Infinitive.

M, Quot sunt Numeri?

M. How many Numbers are there?

D. Duo

D. Duo ; *Singularis & Plu-*
ralis.

M. Quot sunt *Tempora* ?

D. Quinque ; *Præsens, Præ-*
teritum imperfectum, Præte-
ritum perfectum, Præteritum
plusquamperfectum & Futu-
rum.

M. Quot sunt *Personæ* ?

D. Tres ; *Prima, Secunda,*
Tertia.

S. Two ; Singular *and*
Plural.

M. How many Tenses are
there ?

S. Five; the Present, the
Preterit Imperfect, the Pre-
terperfect, the Preterplus-
quamperfect *and* the Future.

M. How many Persons are
there ?

S. Three; First, Second,
Third.

A VERB is *A part of Speech which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer.* Or
A Verb is that Part of Speech which expresses what is affirmed or said of Thing.
A Verb may be distinguished from any other Part of Speech these two Ways
1. A Verb being the most necessary & essential Part of a Sentence, without
which it cannot subsist, whatever Word with a Substantive Noun makes full
Sense, or a Sentence, is a Verb ; and that which does not make full Sense with
it, is not a Verb. 2. Whatever Word with HE or IT SHALL before it,
makes Sense, is a Verb ; otherwise not.

I. In most Verbs there are two Forms or VOICES, the ACTIVE
ending in *o,* and the PASSIVE in *or.* The former expresses what is done
by the Nominative or Person before it : The latter what is suffered by, or done
to the Nominative or Person before it ; as, *Amo,* I love ; *Amor,* I am
loved.

II. The MOODS are divided into *Finite & Infinite.* The first three,
viz. the *Indicative, Subjunctive & Imperative,* are called F I N I T E, because
they have certain fixt Terminations answering to certain Persons both singular
and plural. The last is called INFINITIVE or INFINITE, because
it is not confined to one Number or Person more than another.

1. The INDICATIVE Mood affirms or denies positively ; as, *Amo,*
I love, *Non amo,* I do not love : Or else asks a Question ; as, *An amas?* Dost
thou love? *Annon amas?* Dost thou not love?

2. The SUBJUNCTIVE Mood generally depends upon another
Verb in the same Sentence, either going before or coming after ; as, *Si me ama-*
tis, præcepta mea servate ; If ye love me keep my Commandments.

[This Mood is commonly branched out into three Moods, viz. The Optative,
the Subjunctive more strictly taken, and the Potential. 1. It is called OP-
TATIVE, when a Word importing a Wish, as Utinam, Would to God,
O si, O if, goes before it. 2. It is named SUBJUNCTIVE, when it is
subjoined to some other Conjunction or Adverb, or to Interrogatives becoming
Indefinites. (See Chap. IX.) 3. It is called POTENTIAL, when with
the simple Affirmation of the Verb is also signified some Modification or Affection
of it, such as a Power, Possibility, Liberty, Duty, Will, &c. The Signs where-
of in our Language are May, Can, Might, Could, Would, Should and
Had (for Would have or Should have; as, *They had repented,* for would have

... because the Terminations of these Moods are the same, we have comprehended them all under one, viz. the Subjunctive, to which with small Difficulty they may be reduced. Otherwise, if we will constitute as many Moods as there are various Modifications wherewith a Verb or Affirmation can be affected, we must multiply them to a far greater Number, and so we shall have a Promissive, Hortative, Precative, Concessive, Mandative, Interrogative Mood; nay Volitive & Debitive, which is commonly included in the Potential. As for the Optative, 'tis plain, that the Wish is not in the Verb itself, (which signifies only the Matter of it, or what is wished,) but in the Verb Opto, which is understood, with ut, uti or utinam, which really signify no more but That. And 'tis very probable that in like manner some Verb, or other Word, may also be understood to what is called the Potential Mood, such as, Ita est; Res ita est, fieri potest, ut, &c. As Vossius, Sanctius, Perizonius and others do contend; tho Mr. Johnson is of another Opinion.]

3. The IMPERATIVE Mood commands, exhorts or intreats; as, Ama, love thou.

4. The INFINITIVE Mood expresses the Signification of the Verb in general, and is Englished by TO; as, Amare, To love.

III. The TENSES are either *Simple or Compound*. The SIMPLE Tenses are the *Present*, the *Preterperfect* and *Future*.

1. The PRESENT		Present.
2. The PRETERPERFECT } Tense speaks of Time now {	Past.
3. The FUTURE		To come.

The COMPOUND Tenses are the *Preterimperfect*, and the *Preterplusquamperfect*.

4. The PRETERIMPERFECT refers to some past Time, and imports that the thing was present and unfinished then; as, Amabam, I did love, [viz. then]

5. The PRETERPLUSQUAMPERFECT refers to some past Time, and imports that the thing was past at or before that Time; as, Scripseram epistolam, I had written a Letter. [i. e. before that Time.]

There is also a Compound Future Tense, called the FUTURE PERFECT or EXACT, which refers to some Time yet to come, and imports that a thing as yet future shall be past and finished at or before that Time; as, Cum cænavero tu leges, When I shall have supped, [i. e. after Supper] you shall read. This Future is only in the Subjunctive Mood, and the Sign of it is *Shall have*; as the other Future, called the FUTURE IMPERFECT, is only in the Indicative, which, when joined with another Future, imports that two things yet future shall be contemporary or exist at one time; as, Cum cænabotu leges; When I shall sup, [i. e. in time of Supper] you shall read.

[And not only the Tenses, but even the MOODS themselves may be divided into SIMPLE and COMPOUND. I call the Indicative a Simple Mood, because it simply affirms something of its Person or Nominative. But the other three Moods I call Compound, because they have some other Ideas or Modifications of our Thoughts superadded to the simple Signification of the Verb, such as a Command, a Desire, Prohibition, Possibility, Liberty, Will, Duty, Wish, Concession, Supposition, Condition, Purpose, &c. These Modifications are either really included in the Verb; as a Command, &c. in the Imperative, and, according to Johnson, Power, Will, Duty, &c. in the Mood called Potential; or closely interwoven with it by the help of a Conjunction, Adverb or other Verb, express or understood: And because these also generally connote Time,

they very frequently make all the Tenses of these Moods to become Compound Tenses. For with Respect to their Execution they are generally future; but with Respect to their Modal Signification they may fall under any of the other Distinctions of Time as well as the Future. Thus, for Instance, Lege, Read thou, with Respect to its Execution, is future; but with Respect to the Command, it is present. Again in Legam, I may or can read, the Action (if done at all) must be future, but the Liberty or Possibility are present; and so of others. Now, as it seems evident, that from these Modifications of the Verb, more than from the bare Execution of it, the Tenses of these Moods have at first been distinguished; so I am of Opinion, that had Grammarians taken their Measures accordingly, they had not rendred this Matter so intricate as they have done. For some of them, as Sanctius, &c. determining the Times of these Moods by the Execution only, have made the whole Imperative and Subjunctive of the Future time, and the Infinitive and Participles of all Times, or rather of no Time: Others, viz. Vossius, Linacer, Alvarus, Verepeus, &c. tho they will not go so far as Sanctius, yet upon the same Grounds make Utinam legam the Future of the Optative; Utinam legerem the Present of it. By the same Rule they make a Future of the Potential in RIM; as, Citius crediderim, I should or shall sooner believe; And another of the Subjunctive in ISSEM; as, Juravit se illum statim interfecturum, nisi jusjurandum sibi dedisset, If he should not swear to him. Cic. But with all imaginable Deference to these great Men, I humbly think that these Tenses may be more easily accounted for, if we consider them as Compound, i. e. respecting one Time as to their Execution, and another as to the various Modifications superadded to, or involved in their Signification. To instance in the two last Examples, (because they seem to have the greatest Difficulty,) Citius crediderim seems to import these two Things, 1st. That I have and continue to have a Reason why I should not believe it; which Reason is of the Imperfect or past Time. And 2dly, That I shall sooner have believed it, than another Thing, with respect to which it shall be past. For there are a great many Examples where the Preterit in RIM hath the same Signification with the Future perfect in RO; as, Si te inde exemerim. Terent. for exemero. See Vossius lib. V. cap. 15. and Aulus Gellius lib. XVIII, cap. 2. As to the other Example, the Composition of two Times is yet more evident; for tho jusjurandum dedisset be posterior, and consequently future with respect to Juravit, yet it is prior, not only to the Time of the Relation, but to Interfecturum, to prevent which it behoved necessarly to be past: And so of others. The same Rule in my Opinion will likewise hold in the Infinitive and Participles, which of themselves have always one fixed Time; and when they seem to be of another Time, that is not in them, but in the Verb that goes before them, or comes after them: Thus, for Instance, Scribere is always present, or coexistent with the Verb before it; and Scripsisse is always prior to the same Verb, in all its Tenses, as Dicit, dixit, or dicet; juvat, juvit, or juvabit Me scribere, and Me scripsisse. So also the Participles have a fixt Time present, past or future; and when any part of the Verb Sum is join'd with them, they retain their own Times, and have these of that Verb superadded to them. But because there are innumerable Occasions of Speaking, wherein the nice Distinctions of Times are not necessary, therefore it frequently happens that they are promiscuously used: As I could evince by a great many Examples, not only in the Passive, but Active Voice, both in the Latin and other Languages, if there were place for it: Which yet in my Judgement does not hinder but that every part of a Verb hath formally and of its own Nature a certain Time simple or compound, to which it is fixed and determined.]

IV.

IV. There are two NUMBERS, the SINGULAR and the PLU-
AL, answering to the same Numbers of a Noun or Pronoun.

V. There are three PERSONS in each Number: The FIRST
aks of itself, the SECOND is spoken to, and the THIRD is spoken
The *First* hath only EGO and NOS, the *Second* only TU and VOS,
d the *Third* any Substantive NOUN Singular and Plural put before the
ective Terminations of the Verb, answering to them through all Voices,
oods and Tenses.

[*A Verb hath the same Respect to its Nominative that an Adjective hath to*
Substantive ; and therefore, as an Adjective hath not properly either Genders
Numbers, but certain Terminations fitted for these of its Substantive ; so a
rb hath properly neither Persons nor Numbers, but certain Terminations an-
ering to the Persons & Numbers of its Nominative.]

NOTE, 1. That *Ego* & *Tu* are seldom exprest, because the Terminations
the Verb immediately discover them, without any Hazard of a Mistake.

NOTE, 2. That if a Substantive be joined with *Ego* it becomes the first Per-
n, if with *Tu* the second.

NOTE, 3. That in the Continuation of a Discourse, the third Person is also
equently understood, because easily known by what went before ; and these
onouns *Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, idem, quis* and *qui,* do often supply the Place
it.

The ENGLISH SIGNS of the TENSES are,

Present [Act. The Theme of the Verb, and *est -eth, or s ;* or for the greater
Emphasis, *do, dost, doth,* or *does* before it.
Pass. *am, art, is, be, beest,* with a Word in *ed, en, t,* &c.

Imperf. [Act. *-ed, -edst,* &c. or for the greater Emphasis, *did, didst, doth,* or *does.*
Pass. *was, wast, were, wert,* with a Word in *ed, en,* &c.

Perf. [Act. *have, hast, hath,* or *has,* with a Word in *ed, en,* &c. or as the Imp.
Pass. *have been, hast been, hath* or *has been,* with a Word in *ed, en,* &c.

Plusq. [Act. *had, hadst,* with a Word in *ed, en,* &c.
Pass. *had been, hadst been,* with a Word in *ed, en,* &c.

Fut. [Act. *shall, will, shalt, wilt,* with the Verb.
Pass. *shall be, will be, shalt be, wilt be,* with a word in *ed, en,* &c.

The *Subjunctive* Mood Active has frequently these Signs,

Present, *may* or *can* ;
Imperf. *might, could, would, should* ;
Perfect, *may have* ; or *might have, could have, would have, should have.*
Plusq. *might have, could have, would have, should have* or *had.*
Future, *shall have.*

The *Passive* has frequently the same Signs, with *be,* or *been.*

De Conjugationibus,	Of Conjugations.
M. QUot sunt Conjuga- tiones ?	M. HOw many Conju- *gations are there?*
D. Quatuor ; *Prima, Secun-* *da, Tertia & Quarta.*	S. *Four* ; First, Second, Third *and* Fourth.
M. Quæ sunt Notæ harum Conjugationum ?	M. *What are the Marks of* *these Conjugations?*

D.

Prima	}	A longum	}	First	}	A long	}
Secunda	}	E longum	}	Second	}	E long	}
Tertia	}	E breve	}	Third	}	E short	}
Quarta	}	I longum	}	Fourth	}	I long	}

The common *Characteristick* or MARK by which these Conjugations are distinguished from one another is one of these three Vowels A, E, I, before the RE of the Infinitive Active; tho they may also be known by these same Vowels in several other Parts of them; for *A* long is most frequent in the First, *E* long in the Second, *E* or *I* short in the Third, and *I* long in the Fourth. Only *E* before *bam, bas, bat,* &c. and before *mus* and *tis,* and *mur* and *mini*, is always long in whatever Conjugation it is found.

But 'tis to be observed that the *Preterites* and *Supines,* and all the Parts formed from them (because of the great Irregularity of their middle Syllables, and constant Agreement in their last Vowel, and in the Terminations arising from it, in all Conjugations,) cannot properly be said to be of any one Conjugation more than another; for there is nothing, for Example, in *Fricui, Docui, Elicui, Amicui,* or in *Frictum, Doctum, Elicitum, Amictum,* or in the Parts that come from them, whereby to distinguish their Conjugations.

Prima *Conjugatio,* The First Conjugation.

A M O, *TO LOVE.*

Vox Activa, *The Active Voice.*

Præcipuæ Partes, The Principal Parts.

Præs. Indic.	Perfect.	Sup.	Præs. Infin.
Am-o,	am-avi,	am-atum,	am-are.

I. *INDICATIVUS* Modus, The INDICATIVE Mood.

Præsens, The Present.

Sing. 1	A M-o,	1	I Love, or do love,
2	Am-as,	2	Thou lovest, or dost love,
3	Am-at,	3	He loveth, or doth love :
Plur. 1	Am-amus,	1	We love, or do love,
2	Am-atis,	2	Ye (or you) love, or do love,
3	Am-ant,	3	They love, or do love.

Imperfectum, The Imperfect.

Sing. 1	Am-abam,	1	I loved, or did love,
2	Am-abas,	2	Thou lovedst, or didst love,
3	Am-abat,	3	He loved, or did love :
Plur. 1	Am-abamus,	1	We loved, or did love,
2	Am-abatis,	2	Ye loved, or did love,
3	Am-abant.	3	They loved, or did love.

Perf.

Perfectum,	The Perfect.
1 Am-avi,	1 *I have loved,* †
2 Am-avisti,	2 *Thou hast loved,*
3 Am-avit,	3 *He hath loved:*
1 Am-avimus,	1 *We have loved,*
2 Am-avistis,	2 *Ye have loved,*
3 Am-averunt,	3 *They have loved.*
vel -avere,	

Plusquamperfectum,	The Plusquamperfect.
1 Am-averam,	1 *I had loved,*
2 Am-averas,	2 *Thou hadst loved,*
3 Am-averat,	3 *He had loved :*
2 Am-averamus,	1 *We had loved,*
2 Am-averatis,	2 *Ye had loved,*
3 Am-averant,	3 *They had loved.*

Futurum,	The Future.
1 Am-abo,	1 *I shall* or *will love,*
2 Am-abis,	2 *Thou shalt* or *wilt love,*
3 Am-abit,	3 *He shall* or *will love :*
1 Am-abimus,	1 *We shall* or *will love,*
2 Am-abitis,	2 *Ye shall* or *will love,*
3 Am-abunt,	3 *They shall* or *will love.*

SUBJUNCTIVUS, The SUBJUNCTIVE Mood.

Præsens,	The Present.
1 Am-em,	1 *I may* or *can love,*
2 Am-es,	2 *Thou may'st* or *canst love,*
3 Am-et,	3 *He may* or *can love:*
1 Am-emus,	1 *We may* or *can love,*
2 Am-etis,	2 *Ye may* or *can love,*
3 Am-ent,	3 *They may* or *can love:*

Imperfectum,	The Imperfect.
1 Am-arem,	1 *I might, could, would* or *should*
2 Am-ares,	2 *Thou mightest, couldst, wouldst, &c.*
3 Am-aret,	3 *He might, could, would* or *should*
1 Am-aremus,	1 *We might, could, would* or *should*
2 Am-aretis,	2 *Ye might, could, would* or *should*
3 Am-arent,	3 *They might, could, would* or *should*

love.

C

Per-

Or I loved, or did love, Thou lovedst, or didst love, &c. as in the Imper-

	Perfectum,		The Perfect.
Sing.	1 Am-averim,	1	*I may have loved,*
	2 Am-averis,	2	*Thou may'st have loved,*
	3 Am-averit,	3	*He may have loved :*
Plur.	1 Am-averimus,	1	*We may have loved,*
	2 Am-averitis,	2	*Ye may have loved,*
	3 Am-averint,	3	*They may have loved.*

	Plusquamperfectum,		The Plusquamperfect.
Sing.	1 Am-avissem,	1	*I might, could, would, &c. have or*
	2 Am-avisses,	2	*Thou mightest, couldst, &c. have or*
	3 Am-avisset,	3	*He might, could, &c. have or*
Plur.	1 Am-avissemus,	1	*We might, could, &c. have or*
	2 Am-avissetis,	2	*Ye might, could, &c. have or*
	3 Am-avissent,	3	*They might, could, &c. have or*

	Futurum,		The Future.
Sing.	1 Am-avero,	1	*I shall have loved,*
	2 Am-averis,	2	*Thou shalt have loved,*
	3 Am-averit,	3	*He shall have loved :*
Plur.	1 Am-averimus,	1	*We shall have loved,*
	2 Am-averitis,	2	*Ye shall have loved,*
	3 Am-averint,	3	*They shall have loved.*

IMPERATIVUS *Modus,*   The IMPERATIVE Mo

	Præsens,		The Present.
Plur.Sing.	2 Am-a, *vel* am-ato,	2	*Love thou,* or *do thou love*
	3 Am-ato,	3	*Let him love :*
	2 Am-ate, *vel* am-atote,	2	*Love ye,* or *do ye love,*
	3 Am-anto,	3	*Let them love.*

INFINITIVUS *Modus,*   The INFINITIVE Moo

Præs.	Am-are,	Pres.	*To love.*
Per.	Am-avisse,	Perf.	*To have, or had loved.*
Fut.	Am-aturum [*esse, vel fuisse,*	Fut.	*To be about to love.*

PARTICIPIA,   The PARTICIPLE

Præs.	Am-ans,		Of the Present, *Loving,*
Fut.	Am-aturus,		Of the Future, *About to lo*

GERUNDIA,   The GERUNDS.

Nom.	Am-andum,	Nom.	*Loving,*
Gen.	Am-andi,	Gen.	*Of loving,*

t. Am-ando,   Dat. *To loving,*
. Am-andum,   Acc. *Loving,*
. Am-ando,   Abl. *From, in* or *by loving.*

SUPINA,   ### The SUPINES.

us,   Am-atum,   First, *To Love.*
terius,   Am-atu,   Last, *To love,* or *to be loved.*

VOX PASSIVA,   The *Paſſive Voice.*

Amor,   amatus,   amari.

INDICATIVUS *Modus,*   The INDICATIVE Mood.

Præſens,   The Preſent.

1 Am-or,   1 *I am loved,*
2 Am-aris, *vel* am-are,   2 *Thou art loved,*
3 Am-atur,   3 *He is loved :*
1 Am-amur,   1 *We are loved,*
2 Am-amini,   2 *Ye are loved,*
3 Am-antur,   3 *They are loved.*

Imperfectum,   The Imperfect.

1 Am-abar,   1 *I was*
2 Am-abaris, vel -abare,   2 *Thou waſt [wert]*
3 Am-abatur,   3 *He was*
1 Am-abamur,   1 *We were* } *loved.*
2 Am-abamini,   2 *Ye were*
3 Am-abantur,   3 *They were*

Perfectum,   The Perfect.

Am-atus { 1 ſum, *vel* fui,   1 *I have been*
         2 es, *vel* fuiſti,   2 *Thou haſt been*
         3 eſt, *vel* fuit,   3 *He hath been* } *loved.*
Am-ati { 1 ſumus, *v.* fuimus, 1 *We have been*
         2 eſtis, *vel* fuiſtis, 2 *Ye have been*
         3 ſunt, fuerunt. fuere, 3 *They have been*

Pluſquamperfectum,   The Pluſquamperfect.

Am-atus { 1 eram, *vel* fueram, 1 *I had been*
          2 eras, *vel* fueras, 2 *Thou hadſt been*
          3 erat, *vel* fuerat, 3 *He had been* } *loved.*
Am-ati { 1 eramus, *v.* fueramus, 1 *We had been*
          2 eratis, *v.* fueratis, 2 *Ye had been*
          3 erant, *v.* fuerant, 3 *They had been*

Futurum,   The Future.

1 Am-abor,   1 *I ſhall* or *will be* }
2 Am-aberis, *vel* -abere, 2 *Thou ſhalt* or *wilt be* } *loved.*
3 Am-abitur,   3 *He ſhall* or *will be*

C 2   1 Ama-bimur

Plur.		
1	Am-abimur,	1 *We shall* or *will be*
2	Am-abimini,	2 *Ye shall* or *will be* } loved
3	Am-abuntur,	3 *They shall* or *will be*

SUBJUNCTIVUS Modus, The SUBJUNCTIVE Mood

Præsens, The Present.

Sing. 1	Am-er,	1 *I may* or *can be*
2	Am-eris, *vel* -ere,	2 *Thou may'st* or *canst be*
3	Am-etur,	3 *He may* or *can be*
Plur. 1	Am-emur,	1 *We may* or *can be* } loved
2	Am-emini,	2 *Ye may* or *can be*
3	Am-entur,	3 *They may* or *can be*

Imperfectum, The Imperfect.

Sing. 1	Am-arer,	1 *I might, could, would,* &c.
2	Am-areris, *v.* -arere,	2 *Thou mightest, couldst,* &c.
3	Am-aretur,	3 *He might, could,* &c.
Plur. 1	Am-aremur,	1 *We might, could,* &c.
2	Am-aremini,	2 *Ye might, could,* &c.
3	Am-arentur,	3 *They might, could,* &c.

Perfectum, The Perfect.

Sing.	Am-atus	1 sim *vel* fuerim,	1 *I may have been*
		2 sis *vel* fueris,	2 *Thou may'st have been*
		3 sit *vel* fuerit,	3 *He may have been*
Plur.	Am-ati	1 simus *vel* fuerimus,	1 *We may have been* } loved
		2 sitis *vel* fueritis,	2 *Ye may have been*
		3 sint *vel* fuerint,	3 *They may have been*

Plusquamperfectum, The Plusquamperfect.

Sing.	Am-atus	1 essem *vel* fuissem,	1 *I might, could,* &c. *have or*
		2 esses *vel* fuisses,	2 *Thou mightest,* &c. *have or*
		3 esset *vel* fuisset,	3 *He might,* &c. *have or*
Plur.	Am-ati	1 essemus *v.* fuissemus,	1 *We might,* &c. *have or*
		2 essetis *vel* fuissetis,	2 *Ye might,* &c. *have or*
		3 essent *vel* fuissent,	3 *They might,* &c. *have or*

Futurum, The Future.

Sing.	Am-atus	1 fuero,	1 *I shall have been*
		2 fueris,	2 *Thou shalt have been*
		3 fuerit,	3 *He shall have been* } loved
Plur.	Am-ati	1 fuerimus,	1 *We shall have been*
		2 fueritis,	2 *Ye shall have been*
		3 fuerint,	3 *They shall have been*

IMPERATIVUS Modus, The IMPERATIVE Mood

Præsens, The Present.

Sing. 2	Am-are *vel* am-ator,	2 *Be thou loved,*
3	Am-ator,	3 *Let him be loved.*

2 Am-amini,	2 *Be ye loved,*	
3 Am-antor,	3 *Let them be loved.*	

INFINITIVUS Modus,	The INFINITIVE Mood.
Pres. Am-ari,	*To be loved.*
Perf. Am-atum [*esse, vel fuisse,*	*To have, or had been loved.*
Fut. Am-atum iri,	*To be about to be loved.*

PARTICIPIA, The PARTICIPLES.

Perfecti temporis, Am-atus, -a, -um,	Of the Perfect, *Loved.*
Futuri, Am-andus, -a, -um,	Of the Fut. *To be loved.*

Secunda Conjugatio.
VOX ACTIVA.

Doceo, docui, doctum, docere.

INDICATIVUS.

	Sing.			Plur.	
	1	2	3	1	2	3
D.	Doc-eo,	-es,	-et;	-emus,	-etis,	-ent.
Im.	Doc-ebam,	-ebas,	-ebat;	-ebamus,	-ebatis,	-ebant.
Pr.	Doc-ui,	-uisti,	-uit;	-uimus,	-uistis,	[-uerunt, -ere.
P.	Doc-ueram,	-ueras,	-uerat;	-ueramus,	-ueratis,	-uerant.
F.	Doc-ebo,	-ebis,	-ebit;	-ebimus,	-ebitis,	-ebunt.

SUBJUNCTIVUS.

Pr.	Doc-eam,	-eas,	-eat;	-eamus,	-eatis,	-eant.
Im.	Doc-erem,	-eres,	-eret;	-eremus,	-eretis,	-erent.
Pr.	Doc-uerim,	-ueris,	-uerit;	-uerimus,	-ueritis,	-uerint.
P.	Doc-uissem,	-uisses,	-uisset;	-uissemus,	-uissetis,	-uissent.
F.	Doc-uero,	-ueris,	-uerit;	-uerimus,	-ueritis,	-uerint.

IMPERATIVUS.

Præs. Doc	{ -e, { -eto,	-eto;	{ -ete { -etote	-ento.

Mo.	INFINITIVUS.	SUPINA.	PARTICIPIA.	GERUNDIA.
Præs.	Doc-ere.	1. Doc-tum.	*Pr.* Do-cens.	Doc-endum.
Perf.	Doc-uisse.	2. Doc-tu.	*Fut.* Doc-turus.	Doc-endi.
Fut.	Doc-turum esse v. fuisse.			Doc-endo.

VOX PASSIVA.

Doc-eor, doctus, doceri.

INDICATIVUS.

Sing.   *Plur.*

Pr. Doc-eor, [-eris, -ere,] -etur; -emur, -emini, -entur

Im. Doc-ebar, [-ebaris, -ebare,] -ebatur; -ebamur, -ebamini, -ebant

Fu. Doc-ebor, [-eberis, -ebere,] -ebitur; -ebimur, -ebimini, -ebunt

SUBJUNCTIVUS.

Pr. Doc-ear, [-earis, -eare,] -eatur; -eamur, -eamini, -eant

Im. Doc-erer, [-ereris, -erere,] -eretur; -eremur, -eremini, -erent

IMPERATIVUS.

Præs. Doc [-ere, -etor,] -etor; -emini, -entor.

INFINITIVUS.   PARTICIPIA

Præs. Doc-eri. | *Per.* Doc-tus, -a, -um
Perf. Doc-tum esse v. fuisse. | *Fut.* Doc-endus, -a, -um
Fut. Doc-tum iri.

Tertia Conjugatio.

VOX ACTIVA.

Lego, legi, lectum, legere.

INDICATIVUS.

Sing.   *Plur.*

	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Pr.	Leg-o,	-is	-it;	-imus,	-itis,	-unt.
Im.	Leg-ebam,	-ebas,	-ebat;	-ebamus,	-ebatis	-ebant
Perf.	Leg-i,	-isti,	-it;	-imus,	-istis,	-erunt,
Pl.	Leg-eram,	-eras,	-erat;	-eramus,	-eratis,	-erant
Fu.	Leg-am,	-es,	-et;	-emus,	-etis,	-ent.

SUBJUNCTIVUS.

Præs. Leg-am, -as, -at; -amus, -atis, -ant

Imp. Leg-erem, -eres, -eret; -eremus, -eretis, -erent

rf. Leg-erim, -eris, -erit ; -erimus, -eritis, -erint.
uf. Leg-iffem, -iffes, -iffet ; -iffemus -iffetis, -iffent.
t. Leg-ero, -eris, -erit ; -erimus, -eritis, -erint.

IMPERATIVUS.

Præf. Leg { -e { -ite,
{ -ito, -ito ; { -itote, -unto.

INFINITIVUS. SUPINA. PARTICIPIA. GERUNDIA.

Præf. Leg-ere, | 1. Lec-tum. | *Pr.* Leg-ens, | Leg-endum,
Perf. Leg-iffe, | 2. Lec-tu. | *Fu.* Lec-turus. | Leg-endi,
Fut. Lec-turum | | | Leg-endo.
effe *vel* fuiffe |

VOX PASSIVA.

Legor, lectus, legi.

INDICATIVUS.

Sing. Plur.

Pr. Leg-or, [-eris, -itur ; -imur, -imini, -untur.
[-ere,

Im. Leg-ebar, [-ebaris, -ebatur; -ebamur, -ebamini, -ebantur.
[-ebare,

Fu. Leg-ar, [-eris, -etur ; -emur, -emini, -entur.
[-ere,

SUBJUNCTIVUS.

Præf. Leg-ar, [-aris, -atur ; -amur, -amini, -antur.
[-are,

Imp. Leg-erer, [-ereris, -eretur ;-eremur, -eremini, -erentur.
[-erere,

IMPERATIVUS.

Præf. Leg [-ere, -itor ; -imini, -untor.
[-itor,

INFINITIVUS.   PARTICIPIA.

Præf. Leg-i,   *Perf.* Lec-tus, -a, -um.
Perf. Lec-tum effe, *vel* fuiffe, *Fut.* Leg-endus, -a, -um.
Fut. Lec-tum iri.

Quarta Conjugatio.
VOX ACTIVA.

Audio, audivi, auditum, audire.

INDICATIVUS.

	Sing. 1	2	3	Plur. 1	2	3
Pr.	Aud-io,	-is,	-it ;	-imus,	-itis,	-iunt.
Im.	Aud-iebam,	-iebas,	-iebat ;	-iebamus,	-iebatis,	-iebant
Pe.	Aud-ivi,	-ivisti,	-ivit ;	-ivimus,	-ivistis,	[-iverunt -ivere
Pl.	Aud-iveram,	-iveras,	-iverat;	-iveramus,	-iveratis,	-iverant
Fu.	Aud-iam,	-ies,	-iet ;	-iemus,	-ietis,	-ient.

SUBJUNCTIVUS.

Pr.	Aud-iam,	-ias,	-iat ;	-iamus,	-iatis,	-iant.
Im.	Aud-irem,	-ires,	-iret;	-iremus,	-iretis,	-irent.
Pe.	Aud-iverim,	-iveris,	-iverit;	-iverimus,	-iveritis,	-iverint
Pl.	Aud-ivissem,	-ivisses,	-ivisset;	-ivissemus,	-ivissetis,	-ivissent
Fu.	Aud-ivero,	-iveris,	-iverit;	-iverimus,	-iveritis,	-iverint

IMPERATIVUS.

Pr. Aud { -i, -ito, } -ito ; { -ite, -itote, } -iunto.

INFINITIVUS. SUPINA. PARTICIPIA. GERUNDIA

INFINITIVUS	SUPINA	PARTICIPIA	GERUNDIA
Pr. Aud-ire.	1. Aud-itum.	Pr. Aud-iens.	Audiendum
Pe. Aud-ivisse.	2. Aud-itu.	Fu. Aud-iturus.	Audiendi.
Fu. Aud-iturum esse v. fuisse.			Audiendo.

VOX PASSIVA.

Audior, auditus, audiri.

INDICATIVUS.

	Sing.			Plur.		
Pr.	Aud-ior,	[-iris, -ire,	-itur ;	-imur,	-imini	-iuntur.
Im.	Aud-iebar,	[-iebaris, -iebare,	-iebatur;	-iebamur,	-iebamini,	-iebant[ur
Fu.	Aud-iar,	[-ieris, -iere,	-ietur ;	-iemur,	-iemini,	-ientur.

SUBJUNCTIVUS.

Præf.	Aud-iar,	[-iaris, -iare,	-iatur ;	-iamur,	-iamini,	-iantur.
Imp.	Aud-irer,	[-ireris, -irere,	-iretur;	-iremur,	-iremini,	-irentur

I M-

IMPERATIVUS.

Præs. Aud [-ire, -itor,] -itor ;   -imini,   -iuntor.

INFINITIVUS.

Præs. Aud-iri,

Per. Aud-itum [esse, fuisse,]

Fut. Aud-itum iri,

PARTICIPIA.

Per. Aud-itus,   -a, -um.

Fut. Aud-iendus, -a, -um.

Note, *That in the Examples of the Second, Third and Fourth Conjugations, we have omitted such Parts of the Passive Voice as are supplied by the Participle perfect with the Verb* Sum, viz. *the Perfect and Plusquamperfect of the Indicative, and the Perfect, Plusquamperfect and Future of the Subjunctive, as being the same in all Conjugations with the Example of the First, the Change of the Participle only excepted : But 'tis carefully to be observed, that the Participle being an Adjective must agree in Gender, Number and Case with its Substantive, or (which is the same thing) with the Person before it.*

REMARKS shewing when a **LATIN** *Verb* is to be rendred otherwise in **ENGLISH** than in the foregoing Example.

WHen the Continuation of a Thing is signified, the English Verb may be varied in all its Tenses by the Participle in ING, with the Verb AM; as,

Præs. I am reading,		I read.
Imp. I was reading,		I did read.
Perf. I have been reading,	for	I have read.
Plus. I had been reading,		I had read.
Fut. I shall be reading,		I shall read,

So likewise in the Passive Voice, *The house is building,* Domus ædificatur. *The lesson was prescribing,* Lectio præscribebatur. Sometimes *a* is set before the Participle ; as, *While the house is a building, It is a doing, He is a dying.*

2. When a Question is asked, the Nominative Case or Person is set after the Verb, or the Sign of the Verb; as, *Love I ? Do I love ? Can I Love ? Should he be loved ?*

3. We have made **THOU** the second Person Singular, to distinguish it from the Plural. But it is customary with us (as also with the French and o- thers) tho we speak but to one particular Person, to use the Plural YOU ; and never **THOU**, but when we address ourselves to Almighty God, or otherwise signify Familiarity, Disdain or Contempt.

4. The

4. The *Perfect* of the *Indicative* is often Englished as the *Imperfect*; as *Nunquam amavi hunc hominem*, I never loved, or did love this man. See a Train of Examples in Ovid. *Metamorph. lib.* I. from *ver.* 21 to 39.

5. The PERFECT Tense is frequently Englished by HAD after *Antequam, Postquam, Ubi* or *Ut* for *Postquam*; as, *Postquam superavi Isthmum*, After we had [were] pass'd over the Isthmus, Ovid. *Hæc ubi dixit dedit*, When he had spoken these Words, Liv. *Ut me salutavit, statim Romam profectus est*, After he had saluted me &c. Cic.

6. We have chosen MAY, CAN, MIGHT, COULD, &c. for the English of the SUBJUNCTIVE Mood, because these are the most frequent Signs of it, and distinguish it best from other Moods; but very often it is the same with the *Indicative*, save only that it hath some *Conjunction* or *Indefinite* Word before it, such as, If, Seeing, Lest, That, Although, &c.; as, *Si amem*, If I love, *Ne amem*, Lest I love, *Causa est cur amem*, is the cause why I love, Ovid. And frequently it hath both; as, *Oro ut ames*, I entreat that you may love, Idem.

7. The PRESENT of the *Subjunctive*, after *Quasi, Tanquam*, & the like, is sometimes Englished as the Imperfect; as, *Quasi intelligant quali sit*, As if they understood, &c. Cic.

8. When a Question is asked, the *Present* of the *Subjunctive* is frequently Englished by SHALL or SHOULD; as, *Eloquar, an sileam?* Shall I speak or be silent. Virg. *Singula quid referam?* Why should I mention every Thing. Ovid. Likewise after *Non est quod*; as, *Non est* (supple *causa*) *quod eas*, There is no Reason why you should go, or, You need not go. Sometimes it is Englished by WOULD; as, *In facinus jurasse putes*, You would think they had sworn to [commit] wickedness. Ovid.

9. We have Englished the PERFECT of the *Subjunctive* in RIM by MAY HAVE; (as, *Ne frustra hi tales viri venerint*, That such Men as these may not have come in vain, Cic. *Forsitan audieris*, You may perhaps have heard it:) to distinguish it from the *Present* and *Plusquamperfect*, the Signs of which it is also most frequently Englished; as, *Ut sic dixerim*, That I may so speak. *Ubi ego audiverim?* Where should I have heard it? *Unus homo tantas strages ediderit?* Could one Man make so great a Slaughter. Virg. *Fortasse erraverim*, Perhaps I might be in an Error. Plin. *Oratores quos viderim peritissimi*, The ablest Orators I have seen, or I could see, Quintil.

10. This *Perfect* in RIM sometimes inclines very much to a future Signification, and then it is Englished by SHOULD, WOULD, COULD, CAN, WILL, SHALL; as, *Citius crediderim*, I should sooner believe. *Libenter audierim*, I would gladly hear, Cic. *Ciceronem cuicunque &c. facile opposuerim*, I could easily match Cicero with any of them. Quint. *Non facile dixerim*, I cannot well tell, Cic. *Nec tamen excluserim alios*, And yet I will not exclude others, Plin. *Si paululum modo quid te sugat, ego perierim*. If you but trip in the least, I shall be ruined, Ter. But these ways of speaking, tho indeed they respect the Future as to the Execution, yet they seem also to look a little beyond it, to a time when their Futurity shall be past; and so come near in Signification to the future in RO.

11. The *Perfect* of the *Subjunctive* after *Quasi, Tanquam* and the like, may sometimes be Englished by HAD; as, *Quasi affuerim*, As if I had been present, Plaut. *Perinde ac si jam vicerint*, As if they had already overcome, Cic.

12. The PLUSQUAMPERFECT in ISSEM is sometimes Englished by SHOULD; as, *Imperaret quod vellet, quodcunque imperavisset, se esse facturum*, He might command what he pleased, whatever he commanded [should]

⌈	Dicit me scripsisse,	He says [that] I wrote, or did write.
⦃	Dixit me scripsisse,	He said [that] I had written.
⌊	Dicet me scripsisse,	He shall say [that] I have written, or did wr
⌈	Dicit me scripturum [esse,]	He says [that] I will write.
⦃	Dixit me scripturum [esse,]	He said [that] I would write.
⌊	Dicet me scripturum [esse,]	He shall say [that] I will write.
⌈	Dicit me scripturum fuisse,	He says [that] I would have written.
⦃	Dixit me scripturum fuisse,	He said [that] I would have written.
⌊	Dicet me scripturum fuisse,	He shall say [that] I would have written.

It will be of great Use to accustom the Learner to render the Infinit
after this manner, both in *English* and *Latin*, especially after he has be
taught something of Construction: And then to cause him vary th
Accusative *Me* into *Te, se, illum, hominem, fœminam*, &c. and these aga
into the Plural *Nos, vos, se, illos, homines, fœminas*, &c. But he must b
careful to make the Participles agree with them in Gender, Number and Ca

NOTE, 1. That when the preceeding Verb is of the *Present* or *Futu*
Tense, the *Fut.* of the *Infinit.* with *esse* is rendred by SHALL or WILL
and when it is of the *Perfect* Tense, the *Fut.* of the *Infinitive* is rendred b
WOULD, as in the Examples above; and sometimes by SHOULD; a
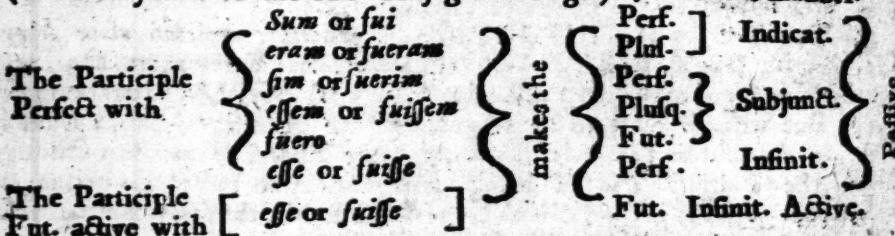*Dixi te sciturum esse,* I said that you should know.

NOTE, 2. That when the preceeding Verb is of the *Imperfect* or *Plu*
quamperfect Tenses, the *English* of the *Infinitive* is the same as when
is of the *Perfect*.

16. The *Perfect* of the *Indicative* and *Subjunctive Passive*, made
with *Sum* or *Sim*, are Englished by AM, ART, IS, ARE, instead of HAVE
BEEN, when the thing is signified to be just now past; as, *Vulnerat*
sum, I am wounded; *Opus finitum est*, The Work is finished. *C*
tempora mutata sint, Since the Times are changed.

17. When it is made up by *fui*, it is frequently Englished by WAS
WAST, WERE, WERT; as, *Roma fuit capta*, Rome was taken: As
also what is called the *Plusquamperfect*, with *eram* & *essem*; as, *Labor fin*
tus erat, The Labour was finished. *Si Labor finitus esset*, If the Labou
were finished.

II. REMARKS on the LATIN Conjugations.

1. A Great Part of the *Passive* Voice, and some of the *Active*, is ma
up of two of its own *Participles* and the Auxiliary Verb *Su*
(of which you have the full Conjugation Page 51) after this manner.

| The Participle Perfect with | ⦃ | Sum or fui
eram or fueram
sim or suerim
essem or fuissem
fuero
esse or fuisse | ⦄ | makes the | ⦃ | Perf. ⦄
Plus. |
Perf. ⦄
Plusq ⦄
Fut.
Perf. | ⦃ | Indicat. ⦄

Subjunct. ⦄

Infinit. | ⦄ | Passive |
| The Participle Fut. active with | [| esse or fuisse |] | | | Fut. Infinit. Active. | | | | |

2. Having Page 30. laid it down as a probable Opinion, that every
part of a Verb, with all its *Participles*, have a certain fixt Time, sim
ple or compound, which they formally and of their own nature signify,
it will perhaps be here expected that I should account for that great
Variety

variety that is found in the *Passive* Voice. To put this matter in the clearest Light I am able, I must premise another Division of the Tenses into PASSING and PAST; or into such as import the Continuance of an Action or Thing, without Regard to the Ending or Finishing of it; and such as import that the thing is finished (or to be finished) and done. Of the first sort are the *Present*, *Imperfect* and *Future imperfect*; of the second sort are the *Perfect*, *Plusquamperfect* and *Future Perfect*. See Page 29. From this Division of the Tenses, together with what we have formerly said, we are furnished with an easy Method of Distinguishing all the Parts of the *Passive*. Thus, for Instance, let the Subject of Discourse be the Building of an House, 1. When I say *Domus ædificatur*, I mean that it is just now a building, but not finished. 2. When *Ædificabatur*, that it was then, or at a certain past Time, a building, but not then finished. 3. *Ædificabitur*, that some Time hence it shall be building, without any formal Regard to the finishing of it. But when I make use of the *Participle perfect*, I always signify a thing compleated and ended; but with these Subdistinctions. 1. *Ædificata est*; I mean simply, That it is finished, without any Regard to the Time when. 2. *Ædificata fuit*; it is finished, and some Time since interveened. 3. *Ædificata erat*; it was finished at a certain past Time referr'd to, with which it was contemporary. 4. *Ædificata fuerat*; it was finished before a certain Time past referr'd to, to which it was prior. 5. *Ædificata erit*; it shall be finished some Time hereafter, either without Regard to a particular Time when, or with Respect to a certain Time yet future, with which its Finishing shall be contemporary. 6. And lastly, *Ædificata fuerit*, it shall be finished and past before another Thing yet future, to which its Finishing shall be prior. And thus we have nine different Times, or Complications of Times, without confounding them with one another. But then how comes it to pass that these are so frequently used promiscuously? I answer, that this proceeds from one or more of these four Reasons. 1. Because it very frequently happens in Discourse that we have no Occasion particularly to consider these various Relations and Complications of Times; and 'tis the same thing to our Purpose whether the Thing is or was done, or a doing; or whether it was done just now, or some Time ago; or whether another Thing was (or shall be) contemporary with, or prior to it: And the Matter being thus, we reckon our selves at Liberty to take several parts of the Verb at Random, as being secure not only of being understood, but also that in these Circumstances whatever we pitch on, even when examined by the Rules above, shall be found literally true. 2. It is usual with us to state our selves as present with, and as it were Eye-witnesses of the Things we relate, tho really they were transacted long before; whence 'tis that we frequently use the Present instead of some past Time. 3. 'Tis to be remarked that there are some Verbs the Action whereof is in some Sense finished when begun; in which Case it will sometimes be all one whether we use the Passing or Past Tenses. And 4. The present Tense (which strictly speaking is gone before we pronounce it) is generally taken in a larger Acceptation, and sometimes used for the Future, when we signify that the Execution is very near, or (according to *Perizonius*) when together with the Action we take in also the Preparation to it. The Brevity we are confin'd to will not allow us to illustrate these Things with Examples. But by them I think we may account for the promiscuous Usage of the Tenses in both

Voices

Voices, and what cannot be reduced to these seems to be an Abuse of the Language, and being very rarely to be met with, and perhaps only among the Poets, ought not to be made a common Standard. I shall only add for a Proof that these Tenses are not always to be used indifferently, that when we signify a thing to be just now finished, we cannot use *Fui,* or *fuerim,* or *fuisse,* but *Sum, sim* and *esse.*

3. Whether the Learner should be obliged to get by Heart these Parts of the *Passive* that are supplied by SUM, or if they should be referred to Construction (to which they seem more naturally to belong) I leave to the Discretion of the Master, and therefore have put them in a small Character.

4. Besides these Parts which are thus made up, all the other Parts may be resolved into its own Participles and the Verb *Sum,* tho their Significations are not precisely the same; as,

Amo,	amabam,	amavi,	amaveram,	amabo,
Sum amans,	eram amans,	fui amans,	fueram amans,	ero amans, sum amaturus

Amor,	amabar,	amabor,	amer,	amarer,
Sum amatus,	eram amatus,	ero amatus,	amatus sim,	amatus essem.

5. The Participle in RUS with the Verb SUM is frequently used instead of the *Future* of the *Indicative,* especially if *Purpose* or *Intention* is signified; as, *Profecturus sum,* or *Proficiscar,* I will go, or I am to go, and with *Sim* and *essem* instead of the *Future Imperfect,* or *Plusquamperfect* of the *Subjunctive;* as, *Non dubito quin sit facturus,* I doubt not but he will do it. *Non dubitavi quin esset facturus,* I doubted not but he would do it; and not *quin fecerit,* or *faceret,* or *fecisset.*

6. We have not joined ERO with FUERO for the *Future* of the *Subjunctive,* because we thought it incongruous to couple Words of different Moods: Tho. it must be owned that it comes nearer in Signification to the *Fut.* of the *Subjunctive,* than that of the *Indicative;* as, Ovid. *Qui cum victus erit,* is much the same, as *Victus fuerit*: And so these ancient Lawiers, *Scævola, Brutus* and *Manilius* understood the Words of the *Atinian* Law, *Quod subreptum erit, ejus rei æterna auctoritas esto.* But that a *Preterite* Time is there insinuated, is owing not to the Word *erit,* but to the Preterite participle with which it is joyned, as they learnedly argue. See *Aulus Gellius lib.* XVII. *cap.* 7.

7. We have omitted the Termination MINOR in the second person Plural of the *Imperative,* not thinking it fit to make that an ordinary Standard (as the Common *Rudiments* do) which is to be found only once or twice in *Plautus,* Epid. 5, 2, *Facto opere arbitraminor.* And Pseud. 2, 2: *Pariter progrediminor.*

8. For the same Reason we have excluded the ancient Termination ASSO in the *Future Subjunctive,* as *Excantasso* in the Laws of the 12 Tables, *Levasso* in *Ennius, Abjurasso, Invitasso, Cœnasso, Irritasso, Servasso* &c. in *Plautus;* for *Excantavero, Levavero,* &c. to which may be added *Licessit,* Idem; *Prohibessit,* Cic. for *Licuerit, prohibuerit;* as also *Jusso* for *juvero* in that of *Virg. Æn* 11. *v.* 467.

Cætera, quæ jusso, mecum manus inferat arma.

Tho *Vossius* will have it only a Syncope, because others change also the *r* into *s.* But that was impossible here, unless he would joyn three or four *s's* together; and I know no such Syncope used by any other Author.

9. UP

9. Upon the same account we have omitted the Future of the Infinitive ASSERE formed from ASSO; as, *Impetraſſere, reconciliaſſere, expugnaſſere,* Plautus; for *impetraturum eſſe,* &c.

10. Tho we frequently meet with *amaturus* and *amatus eſſe vel fuiſſe,* in the *Nominative*; as, *Dicitur amaturus eſſe,* yet we have contented ſelves with the Accuſative *amaturum* and *amatum,* as moſt common, ſerving the Diſtinction between theſe to Conſtruction.

11. The *Future* of the *Infinitive Paſſive* is made up of the *First Su-* and IRI the Infinitive Paſſive of EO: And therefore it is not varied Numbers and Genders as the Parts made up of the Participle with *Sum.*

12. But the Supine with IRE is not the Future of the Infinitive A-ve, as ſome teach; for ſuch Phraſes as theſe, *Amatum ire, Doctum ire,* rather of the Preſent, than Future Tenſe.

13. The Participle in DUS with *eſſe* and *fuiſſe,* is not properly the Future of the Infinitive Paſſive, as is commonly believed: For it does ſo much import *Futurity,* as *Neceſſity, Duty,* or *Merit.* For there is great Difference between theſe two Sentences, *Dicit literas a ſe ſcriptum,* and *Dicit literas a ſe ſcribendas eſſe;* the firſt ſignifying *That a Let-* will be written by him, or, *That he will write a Letter;* and the ſe-cond, *That a Letter muſt be written by him,* or, *He is obliged to write a Letter.* For tho *Sanctius* and *Meſſieurs de Port Royal* contend that this Participle is ſometimes uſed for ſimple Futurity, yet I think *Perizonius* and *Johnson* have clearly evinced the contrary.

14. It is to be noted, That the *Imperative* Mood wants the firſt Per-in both Singular and Plural, becauſe no Man can or needs command or short himſelf: Or if he does, he muſt juſtle himſelf out of the firſt into the ſecond Perſon, as in that of *Catullus,* *At tu Catulle deſtinatus* dura.

15. The *Preſent* of the *Subjunctive* is moſt frequently uſed inſtead of the Imperative, eſpecially in forbidding, after *Ne, nemo, nullus,* &c. as, *Va-leas,* Farewell, for *Vale. Ne facias,* Do it not, rather than *Ne fac.* And ſometimes the *Future* of the *Subjunctive*; as, *Tu videris,* See you to it. *Ne dixeris,* Don't ſay it. And ſometimes alſo the *Future* of the *Indica-* tive; as, *Non occides,* Thou ſhalt not kill, for *Ne occide,* or *occidito. Sed valebis meaque negotia videbis,* Cic. i. e. *Sed vale meaque negotia vide.* Reſeres ergo hac & nuncius ibis Pelida genitori,* Virg. i. e. *rejer & ito.* But 'tis to be remarked that none of theſe are proper *Imperatives;* for to the firſt is underſtood *oro, rogo, peto,* or the like, with *ut,* as alſo to the ſecond, with *ut* underſtood, or *ne* expreſt; and the third is only a Com-mand by Conſequence, becauſe of the Authority, Influence or Power of the Speaker. For which Reaſon, and to keep the Moods from inter-fering with one another, we have excluded theſe from the *Imperative*: Tho the common *Rudiments* take in the firſt, and *Alvarus* the ſecond and third. However 'tis obſervable that we ſhew moſt Civility and Reſ-pect when we uſe the *Subjunctive,* and moſt Authority by the *Future* of the *Indicative,* and NTO of the *Imperative;* which laſt is the ordinary Strain in which Laws are delivered. But this Rule is not al-ways followed.

16. The RIS of the ſecond Perſons *Paſſive* is more uſual than RE; and RUNT of the *Perfect* of the *Indicative Active* than ERE; eſpecially in Proſe, in which if a Vowel follow, they are very rarely to be met with.

III. REMARKS upon ENGLISH Verbs.

1. AN *English Verb* hath only two *Tenses*, distinguished by different Terminations, and both in the *Active Voice*, viz. The *Present* and *Preterite*. The *Present* is the Verb it self; and the *Preterite* is commonly made by adding *ed* to it, or *d* when it ends in *e*, as, Fill, filled; Love, loved.

2. All the other Parts of the *Active*, and the whole *Passive* is made up by the auxiliary Verbs Do, Have, Shall, Will, May, Can and Am; as in Page 31. and in the Example To *love*, Page 32, &c.

3. An *English Verb* hath different Terminations for the *Persons* of the Singular Number. The *Present* hath three or four. The first Person is the Verb itself; the second ends in *est*, or *st*, the third in *eth*, *es*, or *s*. The *Preterite* hath only two; the first commonly ending in *ed*, and the Second in *est* or *st*. But the third Person Singular of the *Preterite*, and all the Persons Plural, both of it and the *Present*, cannot otherwise be distinguished than by the Nominatives before them; which therefore can never be omitted, as in the *Latin*.

4. We have two *Participles*, the *Present* ending always in *ing*, and the *Preterite* ending regularly in *ed*, but very frequently in *en*, and *t*.

5. There are a great many *Irregular English Verbs*. But it is to be noted, 1. that that *Irregularity* relates only to the Termination of the *Preterite* Tense, and the *Passive Participle*. 2. That it reaches only such Words as are native, and originally *English*. 3. That it is to be found only in Words of one Syllable, or deriv'd from Words of one Syllable. 4. That where the *Preterite* is regular, the *Passive Participle* is the same with it. Except Hewed, Mowed, Shewed, Snowed, Sowed; which have Hewn, Mown, Shown, Snown, Sown.

6. These *Irregularities* may be reduced to the following Heads.

(1) The *d* is changed into *t* after *c*, *ch*, *sh*, *s*, *k*, *p*, *x*; and after *s* and *th*, when pronounced hard; and sometimes after *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, when a short Vowel goes before; as, Plac't, Snatch't, Fish't, Wak't, Dwelt, Smelt. But when a long Vowel goes before *p*, it is either shortened, or changed into a short one; as, Kept, Slept, Wept, Crept, Swept, Leapt, from keep, sleep, weep, creep, sweep, leap; as also sometimes before *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, and *v* turned into *f*, as, Feel, felt; Dream, dreamt; Mean, meant; Leave, left.

(2.) When the *Present* ends in *d*, or *t*, the *Preterite* is sometimes the same with it; as, Read, Cast, Hurt, Burst, Hit, Quit; and when two Vowels proceed, the last is left out; as, Spread, spred; Lead, led; Feed, fed; Bleed, bled; Meet, met. When a Consonant comes before *d*, it is sometimes changed into *t*; as, Bend, bent; Lend, lent; Send, sent; Rend, rent; Gird, girt.

(3.) Most of the other Irregular Verbs may be comprehended under the following Lists.

I. Such as have their Preterite and Participle Passive the same.

Awake,	awoke.	Find,	found.	Pay,	paid.	Sting,	stung.
Abide,	abode.	Flee,	fled.	Say,	said.	Swing,	swung.
Beseech,	besought.	Fling,	flung.	Seek,	sought.	Swim,	swum.
Bind,	bound.	Grind,	ground.	Sell,	sold.	Teach,	taught.
Bring,	brought.	Guild,	gilt.	Sit,	sat.	Tell,	told.
Buy,	bought.	Hang,	hung.	Shine,	shone.	Think,	thought.
Catch,	caught.	Hear,	heard.	Spin,	spun.	Work,	wrought.
Dig,	dug.	Lay,	laid.	Spring,	sprung.	Win,	won.
Drink,	drunk.	Lose,	lost.	Stand,	stood.	Wind,	wound.
Fight,	fought.	Make,	made.	Stick,	stuck.	Wring,	wrung.

II. Su

II. Such as have the Preterite and Participle different; as,

bore,	born.	Freeze,	froze,	frozen.	Shrink,	shrank,	shrunk,
began,	begun.	Get,	got,	gotten.	Sink,	sank,	sunk.
bad,	bidden.	Give,	gave,	given.	Slay,	flew,	flain.
beat,	beaten.	Go,	went,	gone,	Slide,	slid,	slidden
bit,	bitten.	Grow,	grew,	grown.	Smite,	smote,	smitten
blew,	blown.	Hew,	hewed, hewn.		Strike,	struck,	stricken
chid,	chidden.	Hide,	hid,	hidden.	Speak,	spoke,	spoken.
chose,	chosen.	Hold,	held,	holden.	Spit,	spat,	spitten.
clove,	cleft.	Know,	knew,	known.	Strive,	strove,	striven,
came,	come.	Ly,	lay,	lay'n.	Swear,	swore,	sworn.
crew,	crow'd.	Ride,	rode,	ridden.	Swell,	swel'd,	swoln.
durst,	dared.	Ring,	rang,	rung.	Take,	took,	taken.
did,	done.	Rise,	rose,	risen.	Tear,	tore,	torn.
drew,	drawn.	Run,	ran,	run.	Thrive,	throve,	thriven,
drove,	driven.	See,	saw,	seen,	Throw,	threw,	thrown.
eat,	eaten.	Seeth,	sod,	sodden.	Tread,	trod,	trodden.
fell,	fallen.	Shake,	shook,	shaken.	Wear,	wore,	worn.
flew,	flown.	Shear,	shore,	shorn.	Weave,	wove,	woven.
forsook, forsaken.		Shoot,	shot,	shoten.	Write,	wrote,	written.

These Preterites *Bare, Share, Sware, Tare, Ware, Clave, Gat, Begat, For-Brake, Spake, Slang, Sprang, Swang, Wan, Stank, Sank,* are seldom used. But *Beseech'd, Catch'd, Work'd, Digged, Gilded, Girded, Hang'd, Writ,* for *Besought, Caught,* &c. are frequently to be met with.

NOTE, 1. That when the Verb ends in one *Consonant,* that *Consonant* is for most Part doubled before *ed, est, edst* and *eth;* as, *Worship, worshipped, worshippest, worshippedst, worshippeth;* as also before *en;* as, *Bid, bidden.*

NOTE, 2. That the APOSTROPHUS (which was become too common in *English* Verbs; as, *Lov'd, lov'st,* for *loved, lovest,*) begins now to be disused by the most polite Writers in Prose; But Poets still use it, tho not so much as formerly.

NOTE, 3. That the *Preterite Active,* and the *Participle Passive* (when one Word serves for both) are thus distinguished; When it hath nothing before it but the Nominative alone, or *have* or *had* with it, it is the *Preterite Active,* but when it hath any part of the helping Verb AM, it is the *Participle Passive.* EXCEPT *Come, Gone, Run, Set, Risen, Fallen, Grown, Withered,* and like Intransitive Verbs, which have frequently the *Passive Signs* AM, ART, &c. instead of HAVE, in the *Perfect* Tense; and WAS, WAST, instead of HAD, in the *Plusquamperfect;* as, *Veni,* I am come; *Veneram,* I was come.

NOTE, 4. That tho the Latin *Perfect* frequently answers both to HAVE and DID (or the Preterite Termination ED, &c.) yet they seem to be thus distinguished. DID or ED, &c. respects a certain past Time, in which the thing was finished, or a finishing; as, *I wrote,* or *did write yesterday:* HAVE rather speaks of a thing as but just now past, or at least does not refer to any particular Time that it happened at; as, *I have written my Letter,* i. e. just now; *I have read of Julius Cæsar,* i. e. some time or other. The First of these is called the *Preterperfect Definite,* and the other the *Preterperfect Indefinite.*

NOTE, 5. That SHALL and WILL by Mr. *Brightland* are thus distinguished;

In the First Person simply SHALL foretels;
In WILL a Threat or else a Promise dwells.
SHALL in the Second and the Third does threat;
WILL simply then foretels the future Feat.
By Mr. *Turner* thus,
WILL imports the *Will* or *Purpose* of the Person it is joined wi[th]
SHALL implies the *Will* of another, who *promises* or *threatens* to do [a]
Thing, or cause it to be done, *permits* it, *commands* it, or the like.

De Formatione Verborum, Of the Formation of Ver[bs]

QUatuor sunt Termi-nationes Verbi, a quibus reliquæ omnes for-mantur; *sciz.* o Præsentis, i Præteriti, *um* Supini, & *re* Infinitivi, hoc modo;	THere are Four Terminatio[ns] a Verb, from which all the [rest] are formed; namely, o of the [Pre-]sent, i of the Preterite, um of [the] Supine, and re of the Infinitive, [af-]ter this Manner:
1. Ab o formantur *am* & *em.*	1. From o are formed am and [em.]
2. Ab *i* formantur *ram, rim, ro, ssem* & *sse.*	2. From i, ram, rim, ro, sse & s[se.]
3. Ab *um* formantur *u, us* & *rus.*	3. U, us & rus are form'd from [um.]
4. A *re* formantur reliquæ omnes, nempe *bam, bo, rem, a, e, i, ns, dus, dum, di, do.*	4. All other parts from re do com[e,] As bam, bo, rem, a, e an[d i,] Ns and dus, dum, do and di[...]

In every complete *Verb* there are commonly four PRINCIPAL PAR[TS]
viz. The *Present* of the *Indicative* in O, the *Preterite* or Perfect in I, [the]
first *Supine* in UM, and the *Present* of the *Infinitive* in RE. The [first]
(which is therefore called the THEME or Root of the *Verb*) gives Or[iginal]
to the whole Verb either *mediately* or *immediately*. The *Preterite*,
first *Supine*, and the *Present* of the *Infinitive* come from it *immediately*, and
the rest from them; except the *Future* of the *Indicative* in *am*, and the *Pre[sent]*
of the *Subjunctive* in *em*, which by this Scheme are also formed *immedia[tely]*
from the *Present* in O.

It is to be Noted that the *Preterites* and *Supines* of the First *Conjuga[tion]*
end commonly in *avi* and *atum*, of the *Second* in *ui* and *itum*, and of [the]
Fourth in *ivi* and *itum*. But the *Third Conjugation* cannot be reduce[d to]
any general Rule, and there are a great many Exceptions in the other t[hree,]
which are therefore to be learned by daily Practice, till the Scholar is ad[van-]
ced to that Part of *Grammar* that treats particularly of them.

But the *Present* of the *Infinitive*, and all the other Parts of the Ve[rb]
are regularly formed after one fixt and uniform Manner.

In the foregoing Rules of *Formation* I have for the Ease of the M[e-]
mory put the *Terminations* instead of the *Moods* and *Tenses*; But [for]
the greater Plainness they may be thus expressed:

I. From the *Present* of the *Indicative* are formed the *Future* of the Indicative of the *Third* and *Fourth Conjugations*, and the *Present* of the Subjunctive of the *First*.

II. From the *Perfect* of the *Indicative*, are formed the *Plusquamperfect* of it, the *Perfect*, *Plusquamperfect* and *Future* of the *Subjunctive*, and the *Perfect* of the *Infinitive*.

III. From the *First Supine* is formed the *Last Supine*, the *Participle Perfect*, and *Future Active*.

IV. From the *Present* of the *Infinitive* are formed the *Imperfect* of the *Indicative*, the *Future* of the same when it ends in BO, the *Imperfect* of the *Subjunctive*, the *Imperative*, the *Participles Present* and *Future Passive*, and the *Gerunds*.

NOTE, 1. That Verbs in IO of the *Third Conjugation* retain *i* before *unto*, *ebam*, *ens*, *endus*, *endum*, but lose it in the other Parts formed from the *Present* of the Infinitive.

NOTE, 2. That the *last Person Plur.* of the *Imperative* may be formed by adding *o* to the same *Person* of the *Present* of the *Indicative*; as, *Amant*, *amanto*; *Docent*, *docento*.

NOTE, 3. That the *Passive Voice* is formed from the same *Tense* of the *Active* (except where *Sum* is used) by adding *r* to *o*, or changing *m* into *r*.

NOTE, 4. That the *Present* of the *Infinitive Passive* of the *Third Conjugation* may be formed by taking *s* from the *Second Person* of the *Present* of the *Indicative Active*; as, *legis*, *legi*; or, when the Verb is *Deponent*, by changing *or*, or *ior*, into *i*; as, *Proficiscor*, *proficisci*; *morior*, *mori*.

NOTE, 5. That the *Present* of the *Infinitive Active*, and the *Second Person* of the *Indicative* and *Imperative Passive* in *re* are the same.

NOTE, 6. That the *Second Person Plural* of the *Present* of the *Indicative*, and of the *Imperative*, are the same in the *Passive* Voice.

NOTE, 7. That where any of the *Principal Parts* are wanting, these Parts are commonly wanting that come from them: For which reason *Grammarians* give *Supines* to a great many Verbs, which yet are not to be found in any Author, because the *Participles* formed from them are used: And they suppose likewise all *Deponent* Verbs of old to have had the *Active* Voice, and consequently *Supines*, tho now lost.

NOTE, 8. That all Verbs of the *Second Conjugation* end in *eo*, and all Verbs of the *Fourth* end in *io*, except *eo* and *queo*. There are 8 Verbs in *eo* of the *First Conjugation*, viz. *beo*, *creo*, *screo*, *meo*, *caleo*, *laqueo*, *nau-seo*, *nucleo*. There are 22 in *io* of the First, viz. *glacio*, *macio*, *crucio*, *io*, *vunsio*, *fascio*, *radio*, *bio*, *retalio*, *spolio*, *amplio*, *lanio*, *somnio*, *pio*, *vario*, *decurio*, *decenturio*, *succenturio*, *furio*, *basio* and *vitio*; and 12 in the *Third*, viz. *capio*, *facio*, *jacio*, *lacio*, *specio*, *fodio*, *fugio*, *cupio*, *rapio*, *pario*, *quatio*; with their Compounds.

It is not, in my Opinion, necessary to trouble the Learner with a particular Account how the respective Changes in the Moods, Tenses, Numbers and Persons are made; they being obvious from the Examples above, which I have distinguished them from the *Body* or *Essential part* of the Verb by a *Division* or *Hyphen*. And perhaps this alone, without any other particular Rule, might be a sufficient Direction. For to conjugate one Verb by the Example of another, we have no more to do, but instead of the *Essential Part* of the one (which is all that stands before *o*, *eo* or *io*, of the *Pres.* of the *Indic.*) to substitute the *Essential Part* of the other; and then to add to it the additional Syllables it receives

in Conjugation as before. Only we are to advert 1. That in the ⟨P⟩
terites and *Supines,* and the *Parts* that come from them, we are to re⟨d⟩
all before *i* and *um* for the Body of the Verb, adding the usual Syll⟨⟩
to it, as in the *Active Voice* of *Lego.* 2dly, In Verbs in *io* we are to ⟨⟩
tain or omit the *i,* as in *Note* I.

There is yet another Way of the Formation of Verbs, differing ⟨⟩
from the First Method in this, that what Parts according to it are ⟨⟩
ed from the Infinitive, are by this formed from the First or Second Pe⟨⟩
of the Present of the Indicative. But tho this may be the more na⟨⟩
Way, yet the other is more easie and uniform.

De verbis Irregularibus,	Of **Irregular** Verbs,

IRREGULARIA Verba vulgo recensentur octo, viz. *Sum, Eo, Queo, Volo, Nolo, Malo, Fero* & *Fio,* cùm Compositis.

THE IRREGULA⟨R⟩ Verbs are commonly r⟨⟩ oned Eight, viz. Sum, ⟨⟩ Queo, Volo, Nolo, Malo, ⟨⟩ ro and Fio, with their ⟨C⟩ pounds.

S U M.

Sum, fui, esse,	To Be.

INDICATIVUS.	*SUBJUNCTIVUS*

Præsens.

Sum,	*I am,*	Sim,	*I may* or *can be,*
Es,	*Thou art,*	Sis,	*Thou may'st* or *canst*
Est,	*He is :*	Sit,	*He may* or *can be :*
Sumus,	*We are,*	Simus,	*We may* or *can be,*
Estis,	*Ye are,*	Sitis,	*Ye may* or *can be,*
Sunt,	*They are.*	Sint,	*They may* or *can be.*

Imperfectum.

Eram,	*I was,*	Essem,	*I might* &c. *be,*
Eras,	*Thou wast,*	Esses,	*Thou mightest be,*
Erat,	*He was :*	Esset,	*He might be :*
Eramus,	*We were,*	Essemus,	*We might be,*
Eratis,	*Ye were,*	Essetis,	*Ye might be,*
Erant,	*They were.*	Essent.	*They might be.*

Perfectum.

Fui,	*I have been,*	Fuerim,	*I may have been,*
Fuisti,	*Thou hast been,*	Fueris,	*Thou may'st have been*
Fuit,	*He hath been :*	Fuerit,	*He may have been :*
Fuimus,	*We have been,*	Fuerimus,	*We may have been,*
Fuistis,	*Ye have been,*	Fueritis,	*Ye may have been,*
Fuerunt, *vel ere,*	*They have been.*	Fuerint.	*They may have been.*

Plusquamperfeꞔum.

...eram,	*I had been,*	Fuissem,	*I might have*
...eras,	*Thou hadst been,*	Fuisses,	*Thou mightest have*
...erat,	*He had been:*	Fuisset,	*He might have*
...eramus,	*We had been,*	Fuissemus,	*We might have*
...eratis,	*Ye had been,*	Fuissetis,	*Ye might have*
...erant,	*They had been,*	Fuissent,	*They might have*

or had been.

Futurum.

...o,	*I shall* or *will be,*	Fuero,	*I shall have been,*
...is,	*Thou shalt* or *wilt be,*	Fueris,	*Thou shalt have been,*
...it,	*He shall* or *will be:*	Fuerit,	*He shall have been :*
...imus,	*We shall* or *will be,*	Fuerimus,	*We shall have been,*
...itis,	*Ye shall* or *will be,*	Fueritis,	*Ye shall have been,*
...unt,	*They shall* or *will be.*	Fuerint,	*They shall have been.*

IMPERATIVUS.   INFINITIVUS.

Es, Esto,	*Be thou,*	*Præs.* Esse,	*To be.*
Esto,	*Let him be:*	*Perf.* Fuisse,	*To have been.*
Este, Estote,	*Be ye,*	*Fut.* Futurum, esse vel fuisse,	*To have* or *had* [been.
Sunto,	*Let them be.*		

PARTICIPIUM.

	Fut. Futurus,	*About to be.*

The Compounds of **SUM** are *Adsum, absum, desum, intersum, præsum, ...um, subsum, supersum, insum, prosum* & *possum.* The first eight are ...njugated as the Simple **SUM** : *Insum* wants the Preterite and its ...scendents, for we do not use *insui, insuisti, insueram,* &c.

¶ **PROSUM,** *to do good,* has a **d** where **SUM** begins ...ith *e* ; as,

INDIC. { *Præs.* Pro-sum, prod-es, prod-est : pro-sumus, prod-estis, pro-sunt. *Imp.* Prod-eram, prod-eras, prod-erat : prod-eramus, &c.

SUBJ. Imp. Prod-essem, prod-esses, prod-esset : prod-essemus, &c.

IMPERAT. Prod-esto, prod-este.   **INFINIT.** *Præs.* Prod-esse.

POSSUM should be *pot-sum* (as being compounded of *potis,* able, and ...um) but for the better Sound *t* is changed into *s* before another *s,* and ...tained before any other Letter : And for the same reason *f* is always ...ken away. *Possem* and *posse* are contracted for *Potessem, potesse,* which ...et are to be found in some old Authors; thus,

¶ Possum, potui, posse, *To be able.*

INDICATIVUS.

Præs. Possum, potes, potest : possumus, potestis, possunt.
Imp. Poteram, poteras, poterat : poteramus, poteratis, poterant.
Per. Potui, potuisti, potuit : potuimus, potuistis, potuerunt *v.* potuere:
Plus. Potueram, potueras, potuerat : potueramus, potueratis, potuerant.
Fut. Potero, poteris, poterit : poterimus, poteritis, poterunt.

D 2   *SUB-*

SUBJUNCTIVUS.

Præf.	Possim,	possis,	possit :	possimus,	possitis,	possint.
Imp.	Possem,	posses,	posset :	possemus,	possetis,	possem.
Per.	Potuerim,	potueris,	potuerit :	potuerimus,	potueritis,	potuer.
Pluf.	Potuissem,	potuisses,	potuisset :	potuissemus,	potuissetis,	potuiss.
Fut.	Potuero,	potueris,	potuerit :	potuerimus,	potueritis,	potuer.

INFINITIVUS.

Præf. **Posse,**   Per. **Potuisse.**   *The rest*

E O.

Eo, ivi, itum, ire,   *To go.*

INDICATIVUS.

Præf.	Eo,	is,	it ;	imus,	itis,	eunt.
Imp.	Ibam,	ibas,	ibat ;	ibamus,	ibatis,	ibant.
Perf.	Ivi,	ivisti, ivit ;		ivimus,	ivistis,	[iverunt v. ivere.
Pluf.	Iveram,	iveras, iverat;		iveramus,	iveratis,	iverant.
Fut.	Ibo,	ibis,	ibit ;	ibimus,	ibitis,	ibunt.

SUBJUNCTIVUS.

Præf.	Eam,	eas,	eat ;	eamus,	eatis,	eant.
Imp.	Irem,	ires,	iret ;	iremus,	iretis,	irent.
Perf.	Iverim,	iveris,	iverit ;	iverimus,	iveritis,	iverin.
Pluf.	Ivissem,	ivisses,	ivisset ;	ivissemus,	ivissetis,	iviss.
Fut.	Ivero,	iveris,	iverit ;	iverimus,	iveritis,	iverin.

IMPERATIVUS.   INFINITIVUS.

Præf.	{ I, Ito,	ito ;	{ ite, itote,	eunto.

Præf. **Ire.**
Per. **Ivisse.**
Fut. **Iturum** [esse, fuisse.

PARTICIPIA.   SUPINA.   GERUNDIA.

Præf. Iens, Gen. euntis.	1. Itum.	Eundum.
Fut. Iturus, -a, -um,	2. Itu.	Eundi.
		Eundo.

NOTE, 1. That in general **EO** is a Verb of the Fourth Conjugation.

NOTE, 2. That of old Verbs of the Fourth had their Imperfect in *iba*, and Future in *ibo*, of which there are many Examples in *Plautus* and *Terence,* and some in *Virgil* and *Horace.*

After the same manner the Compounds of **EO** are conjugated, *Adeo, abeo, exeo, obeo, redeo, subeo, pereo, coeo, ineo, præeo, anteo, deo, prætereo, transeo; Adibam, adibo, adiens, adeuntis, adeundum,* But *ambio* is a regular Verb of the Fourth Conjugation.

NOTE, That in the Compounds, *ivi, ivisti*, &c. are seldom used, but they are contracted into *ii, iisti*, as *adii, adiisti*, and sometimes *adisti*: *adieram, adierim,* &c.

QUEO, *I can*, and NEQUEO, *I cannot*, are conjugated the same way as EO; only they want the *Imperative* and the *Gerunds*; and the *Participles* are scarcely in use.

V O L O.

Volo, volui, velle,   *To will*, or *be willing*.

INDICATIVUS.

Præs. Volo,   vis, vult ; volumus, vultis, volunt.
Imp. Vol-ebam, -ebas, -ebat ; -ebamus, -ebatis, -ebant.
Perf. Vol-ui, -uisti, -uit ; -uimus, -uistis, -uerunt, -uere.
Plus. Vol-ueram, -ueras, -uerat; -ueramus, -ueratis, -uerant.
Fut. Volam,   voles, volet ; volemus, voletis, volent.

SUBJUNCTIVUS.

Præs. Velim,   velis, velit ; velimus, velitis, velint.
Imp. Vellem,   velles, vellet ; vellemus, velletis, vellent.
Perf. Vol-uerim, -ueris, -uerit ; -uerimus, -ueritis, -uerint.
Plus. Vol-uissem, -uisses, -uisset ; -uissemus, -uissetis, -uissent.
Fut. Vol-uero, -ueris, -uerit ; -uerimus, -ueritis, -uerint.

INFINITIVUS.	PARTICIPIUM.
Præs. Velle. *Perf.* Voluisse.	*Præs.* Volens.

The rest are wanting.

N O L O.

Nolo, nolui, nolle,   *To be unwilling.*

INDICATIVUS.

Præs. Nolo,   non-vis, non-vult; nolumus, non-vultis, nolunt.
Imp. Nol-ebam, -ebas -ebat ; -ebamus, -ebatis, -ebant.
Perf. Nol-ui, -uisti, -uit ; -uimus, -uistis, -uerunt, -uere.
Plus. Nol-ueram, -ueras, -uerat ; -ueramus, -ueratis, -uerant.
Fut. Nolam,   noles, nolet ; nolemus, noletis, nolent.

SUBJUNCTIVUS.

Præs. Nolim,   nolis, nolit ; nolimus, nolitis, nolint.
Imp. Nollem,   nolles, nollet ; nollemus, nolletis, nollent.

Perf. Nol-uerim, -ueris, uerit; -uerimus, -ueritis, -ueri
Pluf. Nol-uiffem, -uiffes, -uiffet; -uiffemus, -niffetis, -niff
Fut. Nol-uero, -ueris, -uerit; -uerimus, -ueritis, -uer

IMPERATIVUS.   INFINITIVUS.   PARTICIPIU

Praf. { Noli,   { nolite, | *Pr.* Nolle. | *Praf.* Nolen
        { Nolito; { nolitote. | *Per.* Noluiffe. | *The reft wanti*

MALO.

Malo, malui, malle,   *To be more willing.*

INDICATIVUS.

Pr. Malo,   mavis, mavult; malumus, mavultis, malu
Im. Mal-ebam, -ebas, -ebat; -ebamus, -ebatis, -eban
Per. Mal-ui,   -uifti, -uit; -uimus, -uiftis, -uerunt,
Pl. Mal-ueram, -ueras, -uerat; -ueramus, -ueratis, -uera
Fu. Mal-am,   -es, -et; &c.   *This is fcarcely in Ufe.*

SUBJUNCTIVUS.

Pr. Malim,   malis, malit; malimus, malitis, mali
Im. Mallem,   malles, mallet; mallemus, malletis, malle
Pe. Mal-uerim, -ueris -uerit; -uerimus, -ueritis, -ueri
Pl. Mal-uiffem, -uiffes, -uiffet; -uiffemus, -uiffetis, -uiff
Fu. Mal-uero, -ueris, -uerit; -uerimus, -ueritis, -ueri

INFINITIVUS.

Praf. Malle.   *Perf.* maluiffe.

NOTE, That *Volo, Nolo,* & *Malo,* retain fomething of the Third Conj
tion; for *Vis, vult, vultis,* are contracted of *Volis, volit, volitis;* and o isch
ed into *u,* for of old they faid *Volt, voltis.*
Nolo is compounded of *non-volo,* and *Malo* of *magis volo.*

FERO.
VOX ACTIVA.

Fero, tuli, latum, ferre,   *To bring,* or *fuffer.*
INDICATIVUS.

Praf. Fero,   fers, fert; ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
Imp. Ferebam, ferebas, ferebat; ferebamus, ferebatis, fereba
Per. Tuli,   tulifti, tulit; tulimus, tuliftis, [tulerun
                                                   [tulen
Pluf. Tuleram, tuleras, tulerat; tuleramus, tuleratis, tulera
Fut. Feram,   feres, feret; feremus, feretis, ferem

SU

SUBJUNCTIVUS.

Pr. Feram, feras, ferat; feramus, feratis, ferant.
Im. Ferrem, ferres, ferret; ferremus, ferretis, ferrent.
Per. Tul-erim, -eris, -erit; -erimus, -eritis, -erint.
Pl. Tul-iffem, -iffes, -iffet; -iffemus, -iffetis, -iffent.
Fut. Tul-ero, -eris, -erit; -erimus, -eritis, -erint.

IMPERATIVUS.				*INFINITIVUS.*

Præf. ⎨ Fer, ⎬ ferto; ⎨ ferte, ⎬ ferunto. *Pr.* Ferre.
⎩ Ferto, ⎭ ⎩ fertote, ⎭ *Per.* Tuliffe.
Fut. Laturum
 effe, *vel* fuiffe.

PARTICIPIA.	*SUPINA.*	*GERUNDIA.*
Præf. Ferens.	1. Latum.	Ferendum,
Fut. Laturus, -a, -um.	1. Latu.	Ferendi,
		Ferendo.

VOX PASSIVA.

Feror, latus, ferri.

INDICATIVUS.

Præf. Feror, ⎡ferris,⎤ fertur; ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.
 ⎣ferre,⎦

Imp. Fer-ebar, ⎡-ebaris,⎤ -ebatur; -ebamur, -ebamini, -ebantur.
 ⎣-ebare,⎦

Perf. Latus fum *vel* fui, latus es *vel* fuifti, &c.
Pluf. Latus eram *vel* fueram, latus eras *vel* fueras, &c.

Fut. Fer-ar, ⎡-fereris,⎤ feretur; feremur, feremini, ferentur.
 ⎣fereré,⎦

SUBJUNCTIVUS.

Præf. Ferar, ⎡feraris,⎤ feratur; feramur, feramini, ferantur.
 ⎣ferare,⎦

Imp. Fer-rer, ⎡-reris,⎤ -retur; -remur, -remini, -rentur.
 ⎣-rere,⎦

Per. Latus fim *vel* fuerim, latus fis *vel* fueris, &c.
Pluf. Latus effem *vel* fuiffem, latus effes *vel* fuiffes, &c.
Fut. Latus fuero, latus fueris, &c.

IMPERATIVUS.

Præf. ⎨ Ferre, ⎬ fertor; ferimini, feruntor.
⎩ Fertor, ⎭

INFINITIVUS.		*PARTICIPIA.*
Præf. Ferri.		*Perf.* Latus.
Perf. Latum ⎡effe,		*Fut.* Ferendus.
⎣fuiffe		
Fut. Latum iri.		

NOTE;

Note, That *Fero* is a Verb of the Third Conjugation, *Fers, fert, fer,*
serto, serte, serrem, serre, serris, sertur, sertor, being contracted of *Fe-*
serit, seritis, serite, serite, fererem, serere, sereris, seritur and *seritor.*

Also *Fer* of *fere* : Which in like manner has happened to the Im-
ratives of *Dico, duco, facio,* they having *dic, duc, fac,* instead of *dice,*
duce, face.

The Compounds of *Fero* are conjugated the same way as the Simple:
as, *Affero, attuli, allatum* ; *Aufero, abstuli, ablatum* ; *Differo, distuli,*
latum ; *Confero, contuli, collatum* ; *Infero, intuli, illatum* ; *Offero, ob-*
volatum ; *Effero, extuli, elatum* : So *circumfero, persero, transfero, defe-*
prosero, antesero, prasero,

F I O.

Fio, factus, fieri,   *To be made,* or *to become.*

INDICATIVUS.

Præs. Fio,   fis,   fit ;   fimus,   fitis,   fiunt.
Imp. Fiebam, fiebas, fiebat ; fiebamus, fiebatis, fiebant.
Perf. Factus sum *vel* fui,   factus es *vel* fuisti, &c.
Plus. Factus eram *vel* fueram, factus eras *vel* fueras, &c.
Fut. Fiam,   fies,   fiet ;   fiemus,   fietis,   fient.

SUBJUNCTIVUS.

Præs. Fiam,   fias,   fiat ;   fiamus,   fiatis,   fiant.
Imp. Fierem, fieres, fieret ; fieremus, fieretis, fierent.
Perf. Factus sim *vel* fuerim, factus sis *vel* fueris, &c.
Plus. Factus essem *vel* fuissem, factus esses *vel* fuisses, &c.
Fut. Factus fuero, factus fueris, &c.

IMPERATIVUS.

Præs. { Fi,† fito; { fite, fitote, fiunto.
      { Fito,   {

INFINITIVUS.

Pr. Fieri.
Pe. Factum [esse fuisse
Fut. Factum iri.

PARTICIPIA.

Perf. Factus, -a, -um.
Fut. Faciendus, -a, -um.

SUPINUM.

Factu.

† Tho *Fi* is rejected by some Grammarians of great Note, yet we have
given it Place here, not only because it is to be found in *Plautus,* but also in Ho-
race, *Lib.* 2. *Sat.* 5. *ver.* 38. *Fi cognitor ipse,* according to the best Ma-
and Editions.

Note

NOTE, 1. That *Fio* is the Passive of *Facio*, To make, (which is regular) instead of *Facior*, which is not in use: Yet the Compounds of *Facio*, which change *a* into *i* are regular; as, *afficior, afficitur, affici; perficior, perficitur, perfici*.

NOTE, 2. That the Compounds of *Facio*, with Verbs, Nouns or Adverbs, retain the *a*, and have their Imperative Act. *fac*, and their passive Form in *fio*, as *Calefacio, lucrifacio, benefacio; calefac, calefio*, &c. But these compounded with a Preposition change the *a* into *i*, and have *fice* and *ficior*. There are some compounded of *facio* and a Noun, where *facio* is changed into *fico* of the first Conjugation; as, *magnifico, significo*.

To the *Irregular* Verbs may be reduced EDO, *to eat*, which in some of its Parts falls in with the Verb *Sum*, thus;

IND. *Præf.* Edo,	es,	est;	- - -	- - -	estis,	- - -
SUB. *Imp.* Essem,	esses,	esset;	essemus,	essetis,	essent.
IMPERAT.	Es *vel* esto,	- - -	este *vel* estote. INFIN. Esse.

Likewise its Compounds *Comedo, comes, comest,* &c. and *Exedo, exes, exest,* &c. But all these may likewise be regularly conjugated, *Edo, edis, edit,* &c. *Ederem, ederes, ederet,* &c.

Of Defective Verbs.

THo some of the *Irregular* Verbs already mentioned want some of their Parts, and upon that account may be called also *Defective* Verbs, yet by DEFECTIVE *Verbs* here we chiefly understand such as want considerable Branches, or are used only in few *Tenses* and *Persons*. We shall set down these that most frequently occur. I. AIO, *I say;* IN. QUAM, *I say;* FOREM, *I should be;* AUSIM, *I dare;* FAXIM, *I'll see to it, or I will do it;* AVE and SALVE, *God save you, Hail, good morrow;* CEDO, *tell or give me;* QUÆSO, *I pray.*

IND.	*Præf.* Aio,	ais,	ait;	- - -	- - -	aiunt.
	Imp. Ai-ebam,	ebas,	-ebat;	-ebamus,	-ebatis,	-ebant.
	Perf. - -	aisti,	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
SUB.	[*Præf.* - - -	aias,	aiat;	- - -	aiatis,	aiant.
	IMPERAT.	ai,	[PARTICIPLE *præf.* aiens.]

INDIC.	*Præf.* Inquam,	inquis,	inquit;	inquimus,	inquitis,	inquiunt.
	Imp. - - -	- - -	inquiebat;	- - -	- - -	inquiebant.
	Perf. - - -	inquisti,	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Fut. - - -	inquies,	inquiet;	- - -	- - -	- - -
IMPERAT.	inque, -ito. PARTICIPLE *Præf.* inquiens.

SUB. [*Imp.* / *Plus.*] Forem, fores, foret; foremus, foretis, forent.

INFIN. Fore, *to be,* the same with *futurum esse*.

SUB.	*Præf.* Ausim,	ausis,	ausit;	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Perf. Faxim,	faxis,	faxit;	- - -	- - -	faxint.
	Fut. Faxo,	faxis,	faxit;	- - -	- - -	faxint.

NOTE, That *faxim* and *faxo* are used instead of *fecerim*, and *fecero*.

IMPERAT.	Ave,	avete.			INFIN.	avere.
	Aveto,	avetote.				salvere.
	Salve,	salvete.				
	Salveto,	salvetote.				
	Cedo,	cedite.				

| INDIC. *Præf.* | Quæso, | quæsumus, | | | | |

II. The Se

II. Thefe three Verbs ODI, MEMINI, COEPI, have only the Pre-
nit Tenfe and what is formed from it, and therefore are by fome cal-
PRETERITIVE Verbs ; thus,

Odi, oderam, oderim, odiffem, odero, odiffe.
Memini, memineram, meminerim, meminiffem, meminero, meminiffe.
Cœpi, cœperam, cœperim, cœpiffem, cœpero, cœpiffe.

But under thefe they comprehend alfo the Signification of the oth-
Tenfes ; as, *Memini*, I remember, or I have remembred ; *Memineram*,
remembred, *or* I had remembred, &c. So *Odi*, I hate, or I have hate
Cœpi, I begin, or I have begun. Tho I am not fully fatisfied as to th
laft, for I do not know any Example where *Cœpi* doth clearly fign
the Prefent Tenfe.

Memini hath alfo the Imperative *Memento*, Remember thou, *Memen-*
tote, Remember ye. Some add *Meminens*, Remembring, which is fcarce-
ly to be imitated.

To thefe fome add NOVI, becaufe it frequently hath the Significati-
of the Prefent, *I know*, as well as *I have known* ; tho it comes fro
Nofco, which is complete.

NOTE, 1. That *Odientes* is to be found in *Petronius*; *Odiatur* in Sen-
ca ; *Cœpio* in *Plautus* and *Terence*. See *Voff. Analog. lib. III. Cap.* 5

NOTE, 2. That the Participles *Cœptus* and *Ofus*, with its Compound
Perofus, *Exofus*, are in ufe among the beft Authors, but *Perodi* and E-
odi are not.

III. *Faris*, To fpeak, wants the firft *Perfon* of the *Prefent Indic.* and per-
haps the whole *Prefent* of the *Subjunctive*, for we do not fay *For*, b
Fer; and rarely *Feris*, *fetur*, &c. So likewife *Daris* and *Deris*, but n
Dor, or *Der*, To be given. The Compounds of the Firft, as *Effor*, *Aff-*
are rare, but the Compounds of the other, as *Addor*, *Reddor*, are commo

IV. Moft of the other Defective Verbs are but fingle Words, a
rarely to be found but among Poets ; as, *Infit*, he begins ; *Defit*, it
wanting. Some are compounded of a Verb with the Conjunction S
as *Sis*, for *Si vis*, If thou wilt ; *Sultis*, for *Si vultis*, If ye will ;
des, for *Si audes*, If you dare.

Of Impersonal Verbs.

THefe are alfo a Kind of *Defective* Verbs, which for the moft part
ufed only in the *Third Perfon Sing*. They have the Sign IT be-
them in Englifh ; as, *Pœnitet*, it repents ; *Placet*, it pleafes ; And are th
conjugated ;

	Præf.	Imperfect.	Perfect.	Plufquam.	Futur.
IND.	Pœnitet,	pœnitebat,	pœnituit,	pœnituerat,	pœnitebit,
SUB.	Pœniteat,	pœniteret,	pœnituerit,	pœnituiffet,	pœnituerit
INF.	Pœnitere,	- - - - -	pœnituiffe.		

Moft Verbs may be ufed imperfonally in the Paffive Voice, efpecial
fuch as otherwife have no Paffive, as,

	Præf.	Imper.	Perf.	Plufquam.	Fut.
IND.	Pugnatur,	pugnabatur,	pugnatum { eft, fuit,	-atum { erat, fuerat,	pugnab
SUBJ.	Pugnetur,	pugnaretur,	pugnatum { fit, fuerit,	-atum { effet, fuiffet,	-atum fu
INF.	Pugnari	- - - ,	pugnatum { effe, fuiffe,	- - - -	pugnatum

NOT

Note, 1. That IMPERSONALS are applied to any Person or Noun, by putting that which stands before other Verbs, after the Impersonals in the Cases which they govern, as *Pœnitet me, te, illum*, I repent, thou repentest, he repenteth, instead of *Ego pœnitet &c.* which is scarcely Latin. *Placet mihi, tibi, illi*, It pleaseth me, thee, him; or I please, thou pleasest, &c. *Pugnatur a me, a te, ab illo*, I fight, thou fightest, he fighteth, &c.

Note, 2. That *Impersonals* are not used in the *Imperative*, but instead of it we take the *Subjunctive*.

Note, 3. That *Impersonal* Verbs are very often used *personally*, especially in the *Plural* Number; as *Accidit, Contingit, Evenit, Pertinet, Dat, Dolet, Licet, Nocet, Patet, Placet, Praestat,* &c. For we say, *Ego mihi sola places; Nulli noceo; Multa homini accidunt, contingunt, éveniunt; Parvum parva decent,* &c. But 'tis to be remarked that they are generally *Impersonal* when an *Infinitive* or *Subjunctive* Mood follows, for tho I can say, *Tu places mihi*, yet I cannot say, *Si places audire*, but *Si placet tibi audire*. Again we cannot say, *Ego contigi esse domi*, but *Me contigit esse domi*, or *Mihi contigit esse domi*. Likewise *Evenit illum mori*, or *ut ille moreretur*; but not, *Ille evenit mori*.

[I shall not here inquire what is the Word understood to Impersonal Verbs, whether it is a Noun of the like Signification, as, *Pugna pugnatur*, the Word *Res* or *Negotium*, or the Infinitive Mood. Tho I incline to think that any one of these will not answer to them all, but that there are some to which the First, to others the Second, to others the Third may be most fitly understood, as the Nature of the Verb, and good Sense shall direct us. This we are sure of that the Word understood can never be a Person properly so called, but a Thing; for which reason and the want of the two primary Persons, viz. the First and Second, they are called Impersonal, tho some are much offended with the Name.

CAP. IV.
De Participio.

Tria sunt praecipue consideranda in Participio, *Tempus, Significatio* & *Declinatio*.

I. Tempora Participiorum sunt Tria, *Praesens, Praeteritum* & *Futurum*.

Participia	Praes.		desunt in	ns.
	Praet.	Temp.		tus, sus, xus.
	Fut.			rus, dus.

II. Significatio Participiorum est vel *Activa*, vel *Passiva*, vel *Neutra*, ad modum Verborum a quibus descendunt.

CHAP. IV.
Of Participle.

There are three things especially to be considered in a Participle, Time, Signification and Declension.

I. The Tenses of Participles are Three, the Present, Preterite and Future.

Participles	Pres.		Tenfe	ns.
of the	Pret.			tus, sus, xus
	Fut.			rus, dus.

II. The Signification of Participles is either Active, or Passive, or Neuter, after the Manner of the Verbs from which they come.

Parti-

Participia {
   in *ns* & *rus* plerumque sunt *Activa*.
   in *tus* semper *Passiva*.
   in *tus*, *sus*, *xus*, plerumque sunt *Passiva*, interdum vero *Activa*; vel etiam *Communia*.
}

III. Omnia Participia sunt Adjectiva: quæ desinunt in *as* sunt *Tertia Declinationis*, reliqua autem omnia *Primæ* & *Secundæ*.

Participles {
   in ns and rus are generally Active.
   in dus always Passive.
   in tus, sus, xus, are generally Passive, sometimes Active, or also Common.
}

III. All Participles are Adjectives: these which end in as are of the Third Declension, but all the rest are of the First and Second.

A PARTICIPLE is a Kind of Adjective formed from a Verb, which in its Signification always imports some Time.

It is so called, because it *partakes* of a Noun and a Verb, having Genders and Cases from the one, Time and Signification from the other, and Number from both.

1. ACTIVE Verbs [*See Chap.* IX] have two *Participles*, one of the *Present* Time ending in *ns*; as, *Amans*, Loving; and another of the Future ending in *rus*; as, *Amaturus*, About to love.

2. PASSIVE Verbs have likewise two *Participles*, one of the *Preterit* ending in *tus*, *sus* or *xus*; as, *Amatus*, loved; *Visus*, seen; *Flexus*, bowed, (to which some add one in *uus* viz. *Mortuus*, dead:) and another of the *Future* ending in *dus*; as, *Amandus*, to be loved.

3. NEUTER Verbs have two *Participles* as the Active; as, *Sedens*, Sitting, *Sessurus*, About to sit.

4. *Active* INTRANSITIVE Verbs have frequently three *Participles*; as, *Carens*, Wanting, *Cariturus*, About to want, *Carendus*, To be wanted; *Dolens*, Grieving, *Doliturus*, About to grieve; *Dolendus*, To be grieved: And sometimes four; as, *Vigilans*, Watching, *Vigilaturus*, About to watch, *Vigilatus*, Watched, *Vigilandus*, To be watched.

5. DEPONENT and COMMON Verbs have generally four *Participles*; as, *Loquens*, Speaking, *Locuturus*, About to speak, *Locutus*, Having spoken, *Loquendus*, To be spoken; *Dignans*, Vouchsafing, *Dignaturus*, About to vouchsafe, *Dignatus*, Having vouchsafed, or being vouchsafed, *Dignandus*, To be vouchsafed.

NOTE, That in some *Deponent* Verbs the *Participle perfect* hath both an *Active* and *Passive* Signification, tho that of the Verb it self is only Active; as, *Testatus*, Having testified, or being testified: So *Mentitus*, *meditatus*, *Oblitus*, &c.

NOTE, That it is essential to a Participle, I. That it come immediately from a Verb. II. That in its Signification it also include Time. Therefore *Tunicatus*, Coated, *Larvatus*, Masked, and such like, are not Participles, because they come from Nouns, and not from Verbs: As *Ignarus*, ignorant; *Elegans*, neat, *Circumspectus*, circumspect, *Tacitus*, silent, *Falsus*, false, *Profusus*, prodigal, &c, are not Participles, because they do not signify Time.

Then

There are a Kind of Adjective Nouns ending in *UNDUS*, which approach very near to the Nature of *Participles*, such as *Errabundus*, *Ludibundus*, *Populabundus*. They are formed from the *Imperf.* of the *Infinit.* and their Signification is much the same with the *Participle* of the *Present Time*; only they signify *Abundance* or a great Deal of the Action, according to *A. Gellius lib.* 11 *Cap.* 15. or, according to others, they signify the same with the *Participles of Frequentative Verbs*, when these are not in use. *Gronovius.*

APPENDIX of Gerunds and Supines.

GERUNDS and SUPINES (which because of their near relation to Verbs are by some not improperly called *Participial Words*) are a Sort of *Substantive* Nouns, expressing the Action of the Verb in general, or in the Abstract. GERUNDS are *Substantives* of the Second Declension, and complete in all their Cases, except the *Vocative*. SUPINES are *Substantives* of the Fourth Declension, having only two Cases, the *Accusative* in *UM*, which makes the *First Supine*, and the *Ablative* in U, which makes the Second.

[Vossius lib. 8 Cap. 54. *thinks that the Last Supine may sometimes be a Dative; as,* Durum tactu, *i. e.* tactui, *for the Datives of the Fourth Declension of old ended in* u. *Also lib.* 7. *cap.* 8. *he takes Notice that these Supines have sometimes other Cases, (as* irrisui esse,*) yet they are only reckoned Supines by Grammarians, when the First come after Verbs of Motion, and the Second after Adjective Nouns : Thus* dignus irrisu *is a Supine (according to them ;)* Non sine irrisu audientium, *is not.*]

De Indeclinabilibus Partibus Orationis.	Of the Indeclinable Parts of Speech.
CAP. V.	**CHAP. V.**
De Adverbio.	Of Adverb.
IN ADVERBIO potissimum spectanda est ejus Significatio.	IN an ADVERB is chiefly to be considered its Signification.
Adverbiorum Significationes variæ sunt : earum vero præcipuæ ad sequentia capita revocari possunt.	The Significations of Adverbs are various : but the chief of them may be reduced to the following Heads.

ADVERB is an indeclinable part of Speech, which being joined to a Noun, Verb, or other Adverb, expresses some Circumstance, Quality or Manner of their Signification.

ALL Adverbs denoting CIRCUMSTANCE are chiefly these of *Place, Time* and *Order.*

1. Adverbs of PLACE are fivefold, viz.
Adverbs signifying Motion,

(or Rest) (1) in a Place,

Ubi?	Where?
Hic,	Here.
Illic,	
Isthic,	There.
Ibi,	
Intus,	Within.
Foris,	Without.
Ubique,	Every where.
Nusquam,	No where.
Alicubi,	Some where.
Alibi,	Elsewhere,
Ubivis,	Any Where.
Ibidem,	In the same Place.

(2) to a Place,

Quo?	Whither?
Huc,	Hither.
Illuc,	
Isthuc,	Thither.
Intro	To within.
Foras,	To without.
Eo,	To that Place.
Alio,	To another Place.
Aliquo,	To some Place.
Eodem,	To the same Place.

(3) towards a Place,

Quorsum?	Whitherward?
Versus,	Towards.
Horsum,	Hitherward.
Illorsum,	Thitherward.
Sursum,	Upward.
Deorsum,	Downward.
Antrorsum,	Forward.
Retrorsum,	Backward.
Dextrorsum,	To the right Hand
Sinistrorsum,	To the left Hand.

(4) From a Place,

Unde?	From whence?
Hinc,	From hence.
Illinc,	
Isthinc,	From thence.
Inde,	
Aliunde,	From elsewhere.
Alicunde,	From some Place.
Sicunde,	If from any Place.
Utrinque,	On both Sides.
Superne,	From above,
Inferne,	From below.
Cœlitus,	From Heaven.
Funditus,	From the Ground.

(5) through or by a Place,

Qua?	Which Way?
Hac,	This Way.
Illac,	
Isthac,	That Way.
Alia,	Another Way.

2. Adverbs of TIME are three, viz. such as signify,

(1) Being in Time, either

1. Present,

Nunc,	Now,
Hodie,	To Day.
Heri,	Yesterday.

2. Past,

Tunc,	
Tum,	Then.
Dudum,	
Pridem,	Heretofore.
Pridie,	The Day before.
Nudiustertius,	3 Days ago.
Nuper,	Lately.

3. Future,

very nigh,

Jamjam,	Presently.
Mox,	Immediately.
Statim,	By and By.
Protinus,	Instantly.
Illico,	Straightway.

remote,

Cras,	To Morrow.
Postridie,	The Day after.
Perendie,	Two Days hence.
Nondum,	Not yet.

4. Indefinite,

Quando?	When?
Aliquando,	
Nonnunquam,	Sometimes.
Interdum,	
Semper,	Ever.
Nunquam	Never.
Interim,	In the mean Time.
Quotidie,	Daily.

(2) Continuance of Time,

Diu,	Long.
Quamdiu?	How long?
Tamdiu,	So long.
Jamdiu,	
Jamdudum,	Long ago.
Jampridem,	

(3) Vicissitude or Repetition of Time,

Quoties?	How often?

1. Indefinite,

Sæpe,	Often.
Raro,	Seldom.
Toties,	So often.
Aliquoties,	For several Times.
Vicissim,	
Alternatim,	By Turns.
Rursus,	
Iterum,	Again.
Subinde,	Ever, and anon.
Identidem,	

2. Definite, or in Number,

Semel,	Once.
Bis,	Twice.
Ter,	Thrice.
Quater,	Four Times. &c.

5. Adv.

3. Adverbs of **ORDER**; as,

Then.	Deinceps, *So forth.*	Primò, -úm, *First.*
Thereafter.	Denuò, *Of new.*	Secundò, -úm, *Secondly.*
Henceforth	Denique, *Finally.*	Tertiò, -úm, *Thirdly.*
Moreover.	Postremò, *Lastly.*	Quartò, -úm, *Fourthly.*

The other *Adverbs* expressing **QUALITY, MANNER,** &c. either *Absolute, or Comparative:*

1. **QUALITY** simply; as, Bene, *well*; male, *ill*; fortiter, *bravely*; and innumerable others that come from Adjective *Nouns*, or *Participles.*

2. **CERTAINTY**; as, Profectò, certè, sanè, planè, nae, utique, ità, etiam, *truly, verily, yes*; quidni, *why not?* omnino, *certainly.*

3. **CONTINGENCE**; as, Forte, forsan, fortassis, fors, *happily, perhaps, by chance, peradventure.*

4. **NEGATION**; as, Non, haud, *not*; nequaquam, *not at all*; nequaquam, *by no means*; minimè, *nothing less.*

5. **PROHIBITION**; as, Ne, *not.*

6. **SWEARING**; as, Hercle, pol, edipol, mecastor, *by Hercules, by Pollux,* &c.

7. **EXPLAINING**; as, Utpote, videlicet, scilicet, nimirum, nempe, *to wit, namely.*

8. **SEPARATION**; as, Seorsum, *apart*; separatim, *separately*; sigillatim, *one by one*; viritim, *Man by Man*; oppidatim, *Town by Town,* &c.

9. **JOINING TOGETHER**; as, Simul, unà, pariter, *together*; generaliter, *generally*; universaliter, *universally*; plerumque, *for the most part.*

10. **INDICATION**, or **POINTING** at; as, En, ecce, *lo, behold.*

11. **INTERROGATION**; as, Cûr, quare, quamobrem? *why, wherefore?* Num, an, *whether?* Quomodo, qui, *how?* To which add, Ubi, quo, quorsum, unde, qua, quando, quamdiu, quoties?

1. **EXCESS**; as, Valdè, maximè, magnopere, summopere, admodùm, oppidò, perquàm, longè, *very much*; exceedingly; nimis, nimium, *too much*; prorsus, penitus, omninò, altogether, *wholly*; magis, *more*; melius, *better*; pejus, *worse*; fortius, *more bravely*; and optimè, *best*; pessimè, *worst*; fortissimè, *most bravely*; and innumerable others of the *Comparative* and *Superlative* Degree.

2. **DEFECT**; as, Ferme, ferè, propè, propemodùm, penè, *almost*; parum, *little*; paullo, paullulum, *very little.*

3. **PREFERENCE**; as, Potiùs, satiùs, *rather*; potissimùm, præcipuè, præsertim, *chiefly, especially*; imo, *yes, nay, nay rather.*

4. **LIKENESS** or **EQUALITY**; as, Ita, sic, adeo, *so*; ut, uti, sicut, sicuti, velut, veluti, ceu, tanquam, quasi, as, *as if*; quemadmodum, *even as*; satis, *enough*; itidem, *in like manner.*

5. **UNLIKENESS** or **INEQUALITY**; as, Aliter, secus, *otherwise*; alioqui or alioquin, else; nedum, *much more, or much less.*

6. **ABATEMENT**; as, Sensim, paulatim, pedetentim, *by degrees, by piece-meal*; vix, scarcely; ægrè, *hardly, with difficulty.*

7. **EXCLUSION**; as, Tantùm, solùm, modò, tantummodò, dumtaxat, *only.*

NOTE, 1. That ADVERBS seem originally to have been contri[v]ed [to] express compendiously in *one* Word what must otherwise have [required] two or more; as, *Sapienter*, wisely, for *cum sapientia*; *hic*, for [in this] *loco*; *semper*, for *in omni tempore*; *semel*, for *una vice*; *bis*, for [two] *vicibus*; *Hercle*, for *Hercules me juvet*, &c. Therefore many of [them] are nothing else but *Adjective Nouns* or *Pronouns*, having the Prep[osition] and *Substantive* understood; as, *quo, eo, eodem*; for *ad qua, ea*, [or] *loca*; or *cui, ei, eidem loco*; for of old these Datives ended in *o*. [So] *qua, hac, illac*, &c. are plain *Adjectives* in the *Abl. Sing. femin.* the [word] *via*, a Way, and *in* being understood. Many of them are Compo[und] as, *quomodo* i. e. *quo modo*; *quemadmodum*, i. e. *ad quem modum*; [quam] *obrem*, i. e. *ob quam rem*, *quare*, i. e. *pro qua re*, *quorsum*, i. e. *vorsu[m]* *locum*; *scilicet* i. e. *scire licet*; *videlicet*, i. e. *videre licet*; *ilicet*, i. [e.] *licet*; *illico*, i. e. *in loco*; *magnopere*, i. e. *magno opere*; *nimirum* i. e. *nimirum*, &c.

NOTE, 2. That of Adverbs of *Place*, these of the First Kind [answer] to the Question *ubi?* the Second to *quo?* the Third to *quorsum?* [the] Fourth to *unde?* and the Fifth to *qua?* To which might be ad[ded a] Sixth, *Quousque?* How far, answered by *Usque*, untill; *Hucusque*, hith[erto] *Eousque*, so far; *Hactenus*, hitherto, thus far; *Eatenus*, so far as; [Quan]tenus, in some measure. But these are equally applied to *Place* and [Time].

NOTE, 3. That *Adverbs of Time* of the First Kind answer to *qua[ndo?]* of the Second to *quamdiu*, and *quamdudum* or *quampridem?* [and the] Third to *quoties?*

NOTE, 4. That *Adverbs of Quality* generally answer to the Que[stion] *quomodo?*

NOTE, 5. That some *Adverbs of Time*, *Place*, and *Order* are freq[uently] used the one for the other; as, *Ubi*, where *and* when; *inde* from [that] Place, from that Time, thereafter, next; *hactenus*, thus far; [with] respect to Place, Time or Order, &c. Other Adverbs also may be cl[assed] under different Heads.

NOTE, 6. That some *Adverbs of Time* are either *past, present or fu[ture]* as, *Jam*, already, now, by and by; *olim*, long ago, some time hen[ce].

NOTE, 7. That *Interrogative Adverbs of Time* and *Place* doubled [or] with the Adjection *cunque*, answer to the English Adjection *soever* [as,] *ubiubi*, or *ubicunque*, wheresoever; *quoquo*, or *quocunque*, whithersoever, &[c.] the same holds also in other *Interrogative* Words; as, *quisquis*, or *q[uis]* *que*, whosoever; *quotquot*, or *quotcunque*, how many soever; *quantus [quan]tus*, or *quantuscunque*, how great soever; *qualis qualis*, or *quali[scunque]* of what kind or quality soever; *utut*, or *utcunque*, however, or h[ow]ever, &c.

CAP. VI.
De Præpositione.

PRæpositiones quæ regunt Accusativum, sunt viginti octo, viz.

	to.	Infra,	beneath.
	at.	Juxta,	nigh to.
	before.	Ob, }	
Versus, }		Propter, }	for.
versum }	against.	Per,	by, through.
...tra,		Præter,	beside.
}	on this fide.	Penes,	in the Power of.
		Post,	after.
}	about.	Pone,	behind.
		Seeus,	by, along.
	towards.	Secundum,	according to.
	without.	Supra,	above.
	between, among.	Trans,	on the farther fide.
	within.	Ultra,	beyond.

Præpofitiones quæ regunt ...ativum, funt quindecim, ...ape,		The Prepofitions which govern the Ablative, are Fifteen, viz.	
		De,	of, concerning.
}	From.	E, }	of, out of.
}		Ex, }	
...que,	without.	Pro,	for.
...m,	with.	Præ,	before.
...m,	without the Knowledge of.	Palam,	with the Knowledge of.
...am,	before.	Sine,	without.
		Tenus,	up to.

Hæ quatuor interdum Accufativum, interdum Ablati... regunt,		Thefe Four govern fometimes the Accufative, and fometimes the Ablative,	
	in, into.	Super,	above.
	under.	Subter,	beneath.

...*Note*, That *Pone* and *Secus* rarely occur; And *Prope*, nigh; *Ufque*, unto; ...*tus*, about; *Versus*, towards; which are commonly reckoned among the ...pofitions governing the *Accufative*, and *Procul* among thofe governing ...*Ablative*, are *Adverbs*; and do not govern a Cafe of themfelves, but by ...Prepofition *ad*, which is underftood to the firft four, and *a* or *ab*, to the ... To which perhaps may be added *Clam*, which is joyned very fre-...ntly with the *Accufative*; as, *Clam patre* or *patrem*; *a* being underftood ...he one, and *quoad* to the other.

...Befides the feparate Ufe of thefe **PREPOSITIONS**, there is another Ufe ...es from them, namely their being put before a vaft Number of Nouns ...Verbs in *Compofition*. Which creates a great Variety, and gives a ...liar Elegance and Beauty to the *Latin Tongue*.

F 2   There

There are five or six *Syllables, viz.* AM, DI or DIS, RE, SE, Con which are commonly called *Inseparable Prepositions,* because they are to be found in *Compound Words:* However they generally add some to the Signification of the Words with which they are compounded as

Am						
Di		round about,		ambio,	to surround
Dis	signifies	asunder,	as	divello,	to pull asunder
Re		again,		distraho,	to draw aside
Se		aside or apart,		relego,	to read again
Con		together;		sepono,	to lay aside
				concresco,	to grow together

CHAP. VII.
Of Interjection.

AN INTERJECTION is an indeclinable Word thrown into Discourse to signify some Passion or Emotion of the Mind.

Joy; as, Evax, *hey brave, io.*
Grief; as, Ah, hei, eheu, heu; ah, alas, *woes me.*
Wonder; as, Papæ, *O strange;* Vah, *hah.*
Praise; as, Euge, *well done.*
Aversion; as, apage, *away, begone, phy, tush.*
Exclaiming; as, Oh, proh! O.
Surprize or Fear; as, Atat; ha, aha.
Imprecation; as, Væ, *woe, pox on't.*
Laughter; as, Ha, ha, he.
Silencing; as, Au' at, pax, *silence, hush, st.*
Calling; as, Eho, io, ho, *so ho, ho,* O.
Derision; as, Hui, *away with.*
Attention; as, Hem, hah.

NOTE, 1. That the same *Interjection* denotes sometimes one thing sometimes another; as, *Vah,* which is used to express *Joy,* and sometimes *Wonder,* &c.

NOTE, 2. That some of them are *natural Sounds,* common to all languages.

NOTE, 3. That *Nouns* are used sometimes for *Interjections;* as, *Malum!* with a Pox! with a mischief! *Infandum!* O shame! fy, fy! *Miserum!* wretched! *Nefas!* O the villany!

INTERJECTION is a compendious Way of expressing a whole Sentence in one Word; and used only to represent the Passions and Emotions of the Soul, that the Shortness of the one might the sooner express the Suddenness and Quickness of the other.

CHAP. VIII.
Of Conjunction.

A CONJUNCTION is an Indeclinable Word that joins Sentences together; and thereby shews their Dependance upon one another.

Of these some are called,

COPULATIVE; as, Et, ac, atque, que, and; etiam, quoque, item, ; tum, cum, both, and. Also their Contraries, Nec, neque, non, neither, nor.

DISJUNCTIVE; as, Aut, ve, vel, seu, sive, either, or.

CONGESSIVE; as, Etsi, etiamsi, tametsi, licet, quanquam, quamvis, altho, albeit.

ADVERSATIVE; as, Sed, verum, autem, at, ast, atqui, but; tamen, attamen, veruntamen, verumenimvero, yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless.

CAUSAL; as, Nam, namque, enim, for; quia, quippe, quoniam, because; quod, that, because.

ILLATIVE or RATIONAL; as, Ergo, ideo, igitur, idcirco, itaque, therefore; quapropter, quocirca, wherefore; proinde, therefore; cum, quum, seeing, since, quandoquidem, forasmuch as.

FINAL or PERFECTIVE; as, ut, uti, that, to the end that.

CONDITIONAL; as, Si, sin if; dum, modo, dummodo, provided, upon condition that; siquidem, if indeed.

EXCEPTIVE or RESTRICTIVE; as, Ni, nisi, unless.

DIMINUTIVE; as, Saltem, certe, at least.

SUSPENSIVE or DUBITATIVE; as, An, anne, num, whether; , annon, whether, not: necne, or not.

EXPLETIVE; as, Autem, vero, now, truly; quidem, equidem, indeed.

ORDINATIVE; as, Deinde, thereafter; denique, finally; insuper, moreover; caeterum, moreover, but, however.

DECLARATIVE; as, Videlicet, scilicet, nempe, nimirum, &c. to wit, namely.

Note, 1. That the same Words, as they are taken in different Views, both Adverbs and Conjunctions; as, An, anne, &c. are Suspensive Conjunctions, and Interrogative Adverbs. The same may be said of the Ordinative and Declarative Conjunctions, which under another View may be ranked under Adverbs of Order and Explaining. So likewise Utinam, which is commonly called an Adverb of Wishing, when more narrowly considered is nothing else but the Conjunction Uti, [that,] with the Syllable nam added to it, and opto [I wish] understood; as, Utinam adfuisses; Ut te Dii male perdat; Supple Opto. But since both of them are indeclinable, there is no great need of being very nice in distinguishing them.

Note, 2. That other Parts of Speech compounded together supply the place of Conjunctions; as, Postea, afterwards; praeterea, moreover; propterea, because, &c. Which are made up of the Prepositions post, praeter & propter, with ea the Pronoun.

Note, 3. That some Conjunctions, according to their natural ORDER, stand first in a Sentence; as, Et, aut, nec, si, &c. Some contrary to their natural Order stand in the second Place, viz. Autem, vero, quoque, quidem, : And some may indifferently be put either first or second, viz. Namque, etenim, siquidem, ergo, igitur, itaque, &c. Hence arose the Division of them into Prepositive, Subjunctive and Common.

¶ CHAP. IX.

APPENDIX containing some Observations concern-
ing the various Divisions and Significations of Words, e-
specially *Noun* and *Verb*.

1. ALL Words whatsoever are either *Simple*, or *Compound*. A SIM-
PLE Word [*Simplex*] is that which was never more than one;
as, *Justus*, *lego*. A COMPOUND [*Compositum*] is that which is made
of two or more Words, or of a Word and some Syllabical Adjection;
Injustus, *perlego*, *derelinquo*, *egomet*.

2. All Words whatsoever are either *Primitive* or *Derivative*. A PRIMI-
TIVE Word [*Primitivum*] is that which comes from no other Word; as,
Justus, *lego*. A DERIVATIVE [*Derivativum*] is that which comes from
another Word; as, *Justitia*, *lectio*.

I. Besides the more general *Divisions* of *Nouns* and *Pronouns* mentioned
Pag. 5. and 22. there are other particular *Divisions* of them taken from
their various *Significations* and *Derivations*. The most remarkable whereof
are these;

I. With Respect to *Signification*.

1. A COLLECTIVE [*Collectivum*] is a Substantive Noun which signi-
fies many in the Singular Number; as, *Populus*, a People; *exercitus*, an
Army.

2. An INTERROGATIVE Noun or Pronoun [*Interrogativum*] is that
by which we ask a Question; as, *Quis?* who? *Uter?* Which of the two?
Qualis? Of what Kind? *Quantus?* How great? *Quot?* How many? All
these are called INDEFINITES when they are used without a Question.

3. A RELATIVE Noun or Pronoun [*Relativum*] is an Adjective that hath
Respect to something spoken before; as, *Qui*, *ille*, *ipse*, &c. *Alius*, alter,
reliquus, *cætera*, -um, *qualis*, *quantus*, &c.

4. A PARTITIVE Noun or Pronoun [*Partitivum*] is an Adjective
which signifies many severally, and as it were one by one; as, *Omnis*, uter,
quisque, &c. or a Part of many; as, *Quidam*, aliquis, neuter, nemo, &c.

5. A NUMERAL Noun [*Numerale*] is an Adjective which signifies
Number; of which there are four principal Kinds,

 (1) CARDINAL, [*Numerus Cardinalis*]; as, *Unus*, duo, tres, &c.
 (2) ORDINAL, [*Ordinalis*]; as, *Primus*, secundus, tertius, &c.
 (3) DISTRIBUTIVE, [*Distributivus*]; as, *Singuli*, bini, terni, &c.
 (4) MULTIPLICATIVE, [*Multiplicativus*]; as, *Simplex*, duplex, tri-
plex, &c.

II. With Respect to *Signification* and *Derivation*.

1. A PATRONYMICK Noun [*Patronymicum*] is a Substantive Noun
derived from another Substantive Proper, signifying one's Pedigree or Ex-
traction; as, *Priamides*, the Son of *Priamus*; *Priamis*, the Daughter of
Priamus; *Æetias* the Daughter of *Æetes*, *Nerine* the Daughter of Ne-
reus. *Patronymicks* are generally derived from the Name of the Father,
but the Poets (for others seldom use them) derive them also from the
Grandfather, or some other remarkable Person of the *Family*; nay some-
times from the *Founder* of a Nation or People, and also from *Countries* and
Cities; as, *Æacides*, the Son, Grandson, Great Grandson, or one of the
Posterity of *Æacus*; *Romulida*, the Romans, from their first King Ro-

Siculis, Troas, a Woman of *Sicily,* of *Troy,* &c. Patronymicks of Men end in *des* ; of Women in *is, as* and *ne.* These in *des* and *as* of the First, and these in *is* and *as* of the *Third* Declension.

An ABSTRACT Noun [*Abstractum*] is a Substantive derived from an Adjective, expressing the Quality of that Adjective in general, without Regard to the thing in which the Quality is ; as, *Bonitas,* Goodness ; *Dulcedo,* Sweetness ; from *bonus,* good ; *dulcis,* sweet. With Respect to these Abstracts, the Adjectives from which they come are called CONCRETES, because besides the Quality they also confusedly signify something as the Subject of it, without which they cannot make Sense.

A GENTILE or PATRIAL Noun [*Gentile* or *Patrium*] is an Adjective derived from a Substantive Proper signifying one's Country ; as, *Scotus, Macedo, Arpinas, Edinburgensis, Taodunanus,* a Man born in *Scotland, Macedonia, Arpinum, Edinburgh, Dundee*; from *Scotia, Macedonia, Arpinum, Edinburgum, Taodunum.*

A POSSESSIVE Noun [*Possessivum*] is an Adjective derived from a Substantive whether Proper or Appellative, signifying Possession or Propriety ; as, *Scoticus, Herculeus, Paternus, Herilis, Fœmineus,* of or belonging to *Scotland, Hercules,* a Father, a Master, a Woman; from *Scotia, Hercules, Pater, Herus, Fœmina.*

A DIMINUTIVE Noun [*Diminutivum*] is a Substantive or Adjective derived from another Substantive or Adjective respectively, importing a Diminution or Lessening of its Signification ; as, *Libellus,* a little Book ; *Chartula,* a little Paper ; *Opusculum,* a little Work ; from *liber, charta, opus: Parvulus,* very little ; *Candidulus,* pretty white; from *parvus, candidus.* These for the most part end in *lus, la,* or *lum,* and are generally of the same Gender with their Primitives.

A DENOMINATIVE Noun [*Denominativum*] is a Substantive or Adjective derived from another Noun ; as, *Gratia,* favour ; *Vinea,* a vineyard; *Senator,* a Senator; from *gratus, vinum, senex: Cœlestis,* heavenly, *humanus,* humane ; *Aureus,* golden ; from *cœlum, homo, aurum.*

A VERBAL Noun [*Verbale*] is a Substantive or Adjective derived from a Verb ; as, *Amor,* Love ; *Doctrina,* Learning ; *Lectio,* a Lesson; *Auditus,* Hearing ; from *Amo, doceo, lego, audio : Amabilis,* lovely, *Capax,* capable, *Volucer,* swift; from *Amo, capio, volo.*

8. Lastly there are some Nouns derived from *Participles, Adverbs* and *Prepositions* ; as, *Fictitius,* counterfeit; *Crastinus,* belonging to the Morrow; *Contrarius,* contrary ; from *Fictus, cras, contra.*

NOTE, That the same Nouns, according to the different Respects in which they are considered, may sometimes be ranked under one, and sometimes under another of the above mentioned Classes ; as, *Quis* is an Interrogative, Relative, or Partitive; *Pietas,* an Abstract or Denominative.

II. *Pronouns* are divided into four Classes; viz.
1. DEMONSTRATIVES, *Ego, tu, sui.*
2. RELATIVES, *Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, quis, qui.*
3. POSSESSIVES, *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester.*
4. PATRIALS or Gentiles, *Nostras, vestras, cujas.*

Of them also two are INTERROGATIVES, *Quis & cujas.*

III. 1. VERBS with respect to their *Figure* or *Frame* are either SIMPLE ; as, *Amo,* I love : or COMPOUND ; as, *Redamo,* I love again.

2. With

2. With Respect to their *Species* or *Origine* are either PRIMITIVE, as, *Lego*, I read: or DERIVATIVE; as, *Lectito*, I read frequently.

3. With Respect to their *Conjugation*, are either REGULAR, as, *Amo*; or IRREGULAR; as, *Volo*, *vis*, &c.

4. With Respect to their *Constituent Parts*, are either COMPLETE, as, *Amo*; or DEFECTIVE; as, *Inquam*; or REDUNDANT; as, *edis*, & *es*, &c.

5. With Respect to their *Persons*, are either PERSONAL; as, *Amo*; or IMPERSONAL; as, *Pœnitet*.

6. With Respect to their *Terminations*, they end either in O; as, *Amo*; or in R; as, *Amor*; or in M; as, *Sum*.

7. With Respect to their *Signification*, Verbs are either *Substantive* or *Adjective*.

(1) A SUBSTANTIVE Verb [*Substantivum*] is that which signifies simply the Affirmation of Being or Existence; as, *Sum*, *fio*, *existo*, I am.

(2) An ADJECTIVE Verb [*Adjectivum*] is that which together with the Signification of being, has a particular Signification of its own; as, *i. e. Sum amans*, I am loving.

An *Adjective* Verb is divided into *Active*, *Passive* and *Neuter*.

[1] An ACTIVE Verb [*Activum*] is that which affirms Action of its Person or Nominative before it; as, *Amo*, *loquor*, *curro*.

[2] A PASSIVE Verb [*Passivum*] is that which affirms Passion of its Person or Nominative before it; as, *Amor*.

[3] A NEUTER Verb [*Neutrum*] is that which affirms neither Action nor Passion of its Nominative; but simply signifies the State, Posture or Quality of things; as, *Sto*, *sedeo*, *maneo*, *duro*, *vireo*, *flaveo*, *quiesco*, &c. To stand, sit, stay, endure, to be green, to be yellow; to be at rest.

An *Active* Verb is again divided into *Transitive* and *Intransitive*.

[1] An *Active* TRANSITIVE Verb [*Transitivum*] is that whose Action passeth from the Agent to some other thing; as, *Amo patrem*.

[2] An *Active* INTRANSITIVE Verb [*Intransitivum*] is that whose Action passeth not from the Agent to any other thing; as, *Curro*, *ambulo*.

When to any Verb you put the Question WHOM? or WHAT? if a rational Answer can be returned, the Verb is *Transitive*; as, *Whom*, or what do you teach?* Answ. *a Boy, the Grammar*; If not, it is *Intransitive*, as, *What do you run, go, come, live, sleep*, &c. to which no rational Answer can be given; unless it be by a Word of like Signification, with sometimes indeed these Verbs have after them; as, *Vivo vitam jucundam*, I live a pleasant Life; *Eo iter longum*, I go a long Journey.

NOTE, 1. That the same Verb is sometimes *Transitive*, and sometimes *Intransitive*; as, *Ver incipit*, the Spring begins, *Cic. Incipere facinus*, to begin an Action. *Plaut.*

NOTE, 2. That *Neuter* and *Intransitive* Verbs are often Englished with the Signs of a *Passive* Verb; as, *Caleo*, I am hot; *palleo*, I am pale, *Jacobus abiit*, James is gone.

NOTE, 3. That *Neuter* and *Intransitive* Verbs want the *Passive* Voice, unless *impersonally* used, as the Intransitive Verbs most frequently and elegantly are; as, *pugnatur*, *itur*, *ventum est*.

Tho all Verbs whatsoever, with Respect to their Signification, belong to some one or other of the foregoing Classes, yet because Grammarians

... with the *Signification* of Verbs, are obliged also to consider their *Termination*, and finding that all *Active* Verbs did not end in *o*, neither all *Passives* in *or*, it was judged convenient to add to the former two three other *Classes* or *Kinds* of them, *viz.* Deponent, Common and Neuter-passive.

[1.] A DEPONENT Verb [*Deponens*] is that which has a Passive Termination, but an Active or Neuter Signification ; as, *Loquor*, I speak ; *morior*, I die.

[2.] A COMMON Verb [*Commune*] is that which under a Passive Termination has a Signification either Active or Passive ; as, *Criminor*, I accuse, or I am accused ; *Dignor*, I think, or am thought worthy.

[3.] A NEUTER PASSIVE [*Neutro-passivum*] is that which is half Active and half Passive in its Termination, but in its Signification is either wholly Passive ; as, *Fio* ; or wholly Active or Neuter ; as, *Audeo, ausus sum*, to dare ; *gaudeo, gavisus sum*, to rejoice.

8. To omit the other *Kinds* of *Derivative* Verbs, which are not very material, there are three Kinds of them derived from Verbs which deserve to be remarked, *viz.* Frequentatives, Inceptives, and Desideratives.

[1.] FREQUENTATIVES [*Verba Frequentativa*] signify Frequency of Action : They are formed from the last Supine, by changing *atu* into *ito* from Verbs of the first, and *u* into *o* from Verbs of the other 3 Conjugations . They are all of the first ; as, *Clamito*, to cry frequently, from *clamo* ; *dormito*, to sleep often, from *dormio*. From them also are formed other Frequentatives ; as, *Curro, curso, cursito* ; *jacio, jacto, jactito* ; *pello, pulso, pulsito* and *pulto*.

[2.] INCEPTIVES [*Verba Inceptiva*] signify that a thing is begun and tending to Perfection. They are formed from the 2 Pers. Sing. Præt. Ind. by adding *co*. They are all of the third Conjugation, and want both Preterit and Supine ; as, *Caleo, cales, calesco*, I grow or wax warm.

[3.] DESIDERATIVES [*Verba Desiderativa*] signify a Desire of Action : They are formed from the last Supine, by adding *rio* : They are all of the fourth Conjugation, and generally want both Preterit and Supine ; as, *Cænaturio*, I desire to sup ; *Esurio*, I am hungry, or I desire to eat.

9. Lastly in *Construction* Verbs receive Names from their more particular Significations ; as, *Vocative* Verbs, or Verbs of *naming*, Verbs of *remembring*, of *want*, of *teaching*, of *accusing*, &c.

[In the preceding Division of Verbs with Respect to their Signification, I have receded a little from the common Method ; and in particular I have given a different Account of Neuter Verbs from that commonly received by Grammarians, who comprise under them all Intransitive Verbs, how their Signification be never so much Active. But this I did partly from the Reason of the Name, which imports a Negation both of Action and Passion, and partly to give a distinct View of the Significations of Verbs, without regard to their Terminations, which in that Respect are purely accidental and arbitrary.

I have also excluded from the Divisions of Verbs those called NEUTRAL PASSIVES [*Lat.* Neutra Passiva] because originally they are Active Verbs ; for the primary Signification of vapulo, is pereo or ploro ; of exsulo, extra solum eo ; of veneo, venum eo ; of nubo, velo. Liceo indeed is a very singular Verb, for in the Active Voice it signifies Passively, and in the Passive actively.

PARS TERTIA.

De Sententiis, five O-ratione.

SENTENTIA eft quæ-vis animi cogitatio, du-abus aut pluribus vocibus fimul junctis enunciata; ut, *Tu legis*; *Tu legis libros*; *Tu legis libros bonos*; *Tu legis libros bonos domi.*

PART THIRD

Of Sentences, Speech.

A SENTENCE is *Thought of the Mind, pref by two or more Words together; as,* You read; *Y* read Books; You read go Books; You read good Bo at home.

We are now arrived at the principal Part of *Grammar*; for the g End of Speech being to convey our Thoughts unto others, it will be of Ufe to us to have a Stock of Words, and to know what Changes ca made upon them, unlefs we can alfo apply them to Practice, and them anfwer the great Purpofes for which they are intended. To the tainment of this End there are two things abfolutely neceffary, vi. That in Speech we difpofe and frame our Words according to the L and Rules eftablifhed among thofe whofe Language we fpeak. II. Tha like Manner we know what is fpoken or written, and be able to expl in due Order, and refolve it into the feveral Parts of which it is mak The Firft of thefe is called SYNTAX or CONSTRUCTION, and Second is named EXPOSITION or RESOLUTION. The firft f us how to fpeak the Language our felves; and the fecond how to ftand it when fpoken by others: Tho it muft be owned, that there is a neceffary Connexion between them, that he that is Mafter of the f cannot be ignorant of the fecond.

CAP. I.

De Syntaxi, five Con-ftructione.

SYNTAXIS eft recta vo-cum in Oratione com-pofitio.

Ejus partes funt duæ, *Concordantia* & *Regimen.*

Concordantia eft quando una dictio concordat cum altera in quibufdam acci-dentibus.

Regimen eft quando di-ctio regit certum cafum.

CHAP. I.

Of Syntax, or Co ftruction.

SYNTAX *is the right O dering of Words in Speec*

Its Parts are two, Conco *and* Government.

Concord *is when one W agrees with another in fome cidents.*

Government *is when Word governs a certain Cafe.*

NOTE, 1. That the Difference between *Concord* and *Government* consists chiefly in this, that in *Concord* there can no Change be made in the Accidents, that is, *Gender, Case, Number, or Person* of the one, but the like Change must also be made in the other: But in *Government* the first Word (if Declinable) may be changed without any Change in the second. In *Concord* the first Word may be called the *Word Directing*, and the second the *Word Directed*: In *Government* the first is called the *Word Governing*, and the *second* the *Word Governed*.

NOTE, 2. That for the greater Ease both of *Master* and *Scholar*, we have noted these Words wherein the Force of each Example lieth with the Letters [a] and [b], the Word *Directing* or *Governing* with [a] and the Word *Directed* or *Governed* with [b] or where there are two Words *Directing* or *Governing*, the first with [a] and the second with [aa]; and when two Words *Directed* or *Governed*, the first with [b] and the second with [bb.]

De Concordantia.

COncordantia est qua-
druplex,

1. *Adjectivi* cum *Substantivo*.

2. *Nominativi* cum *Verbo*.

3. *Relativi* cum *Antecedente*.

4. *Substantivi* cum *Substantivo*.

REGULA I.

ADJECTIVUM con-
cordat cum Substantivo in genere, numero & casu; ut,

ᵃ *Vir* ᵇ *bonus*;
ᵃ *Fœmina* ᵇ *casta*;
ᵃ *Dulce* ᵇ *pomum*;

I. Of Concord.

COncord is Fourfold,

1. Of an Adjective *with* a Substantive.

2. Of a Verb *with* a Nominative.

3. Of a Relative *with* an Antecedent.

4. Of a Substantive *with* a Substantive.

RULE I.

AN *Adjective agrees with* a Substantive *in Gender, Number and Case* ; *as,*

A good Man.
A chast Woman.
A sweet Apple.

NOTE, 1. That the way to find out the *Substantive* is to ask the Question WHO, or WHAT? to the *Adjective*; for that which answers to it is the *Substantive*. And the same *Question* put to the *Verb* or *Relative*, discovers the *Nominative* or *Antecedent*.

NOTE, 2. That another *Adjective* sometimes supplies the Place of a *Substantive*, as; *Amicus certus*; A sure Friend. *Bona ferina*; Good Venison. *Homo* being understood to *Amicus*, and *Caro* to *Ferina*.

NOTE, 3. That the *Substantive* THING, [*Negotium*] is most frequently understood; and then the *Adjective* is always put in the *Neuter* Gender, as if it were a *Substantive*; as, *Triste*, [*Supple* negotium] i. e. *Res tristis*; A sad thing. *Bona*, [*supple negotia*] i. e. *Res bonæ*; Good things.

II. VEr.

REG. II.

2 VERBUM concordat cum Nominativo ante se in numero & persona; ut,

   a Ego b lego;
   a Tu b scribis;
   a Præceptor b docet;

RULE II.

A VERB agrees with a Nominative before it in Number and Person; as,

   I read.
   You write.
   The Master teacheth.

Note, That the *Infinitive* Mood frequently supplies the Place of the *Nominative*; as, *Mentiri non est meum*, To lie is not mine, [or] any Property.]

ANNOTATIONES.

3   1. VERBA Substantiva, Vocandi & Gestus habent utrinque Nominativum ad eandem rem pertinentem; ut,

   a Ego aa sum b discipulus;
   a Tu aa vocaris b Joannes;
   a Illa aa incedit b Regina;

1. *Substantive Verbs*, *Verbs* of *Naming* and *Gesture* have a *Nominative* both before and after them, belonging to the *same thing*; as,

   I am a Scholar.
   You are named *John*.
   She walks [as] a Queen.

1. *Substantive* Verbs are *Sum*, *fio*, *forem* and *existo*.

2. Verbs of *Naming* are these Passives, *Appellor, dicor, vocor, nominor, nuncupor*; to which add *Videor, existimor, creor, constituor, salutor, designor*, &c.

3. Verbs of Gesture are *Eo, incedo, venio, cubo, sto, sedeo, redeo, fugio, dormio, somnio, maneo*, &c.

Note, That any *Verb* may have after it the *Nominative*, which belongs to the *same* thing with the *Nominative* before it; as, *Audivi hoc puer*; I heard it being [or when I was] a Boy. *Defendi Rempublicam adolescens, non deseram senex*; I defended the Commonwealth [when I was] a young Man, I will not desert it [now that I am] old. *Cic.*

4   2. ¶ EXCEP. Infinitivus Modus Accusativum ante se habet; ut,

   Gaudeo b te a valere;

The *Infinitive* Mood has an *Accusative* before it; as,

   I am glad that you are well.

Note, That when the *Particle* THAT [in Lat. QUOD or UT] comes between two *Verbs*, it is elegantly left out, by turning the *Nominative* Case into the *Accusative*, and the *Verb* into the *Infinitive* Mood; as, *Aiunt Regem adventare*; They say [that] the King is coming; Rather than, *Aiunt quod Rex adventat*. *Turpe est eos qui bene nati sunt turpiter vivere*; 'Tis a shamefull thing, that they who are well born should live basely: Rather than, *Ut ii turpiter vivant*. See Page 43.

3. ¶ ESSE habet eun-
dem casum post se quem
ante se; ut,

Petrus cupit ᵃᵃ esse vir
doctus;

Scio ᵃ Petrum ᵃᵃ esse ᵇ vi-
rum doctum;

ᵃ Mihi ᵇ negligenti ᵃᵃ esse
non licet;

ESSE hath the same Case
after it that it hath before
it; as,

Peter desires to be a learn-
ed Man.

I know that Peter is a
learned Man.

I am not allowed to be
negligent.

Note, 1. That we frequently say, *Licet nobis esse bonos;* We may be
good. *Tibi expedit esse sedulum;* 'Tis expedient for you to be diligent.
Nemini unquam vocuit fuisse pium; It never hurted any Man that he hath
been pious: But then, the Accusative *Nos* is understood; thus, *Licet
nobis [nos] esse bonos,* &c.

Note, 2. That if *Esse* and the other *Infinitives of Substantive Verbs,*
Verbs of *Naming,* &c. have no *Accusative* or *Dative* before them,
the Word that follows (whether *Substantive* or *Adjective*) is to be
put in the *Nominative;* as, *Dicitur esse vir;* He is said to be a Man. *Non
videtur esse facturus;* He seems not about to do it. *Nemo debet dici beatus
ante suum obitum;* No man should be called happy before his Death.

REG. III.

RELATIVUM *Qui,
quæ, quod* con-
cordat cum Antecedente
in genere & numero; ut,

ᵃ *Vir sapit* ᵇ *qui pauca lo-
quitur;*

1 Si nullus interveniat
Nominativus inter Relati-
vum & Verbum, Relati-
vum erit verbo Nominati-
vus; ut,

Præceptor ᵃ *qui* ᵇ *docet,*

2. At si interveniat No-
minativus inter Relativum
& Verbum, Relativum e-
rit ejus casus quem Ver-
bum aut Nomen sequens,
vel Præpositio præcedens
regere solent; ut,

Deus ᵃ *quem* ᵇ *colimus;*
ᵇ *Cujus* ᵃ *munere vivimus;*
ᵃ *Cui nullus est* ᵇ *similis;*
Ab quo facta sunt omnia;

RULE III.

THE *Relative* Qui, quæ,
quod *agrees with the
Antecedent in Gender and
Number;* as,

He is a wise Man who
speaks little.

1. *If no Nominative come be-
tween the Relative & the Verb,
the Relative shall be the No-
minative to the Verb;* as,

The Master who teacheth.

2. *But if a Nominative
come between the Relative and
the Verb, the Relative shall be
of that Case, which the Verb
or Noun following, or the Pre-
position going before, use to
govern;* as,

God whom we worship.
By whose Gift we live.
To whom there is none like.
By whom all things were
made. NOTE

6

7

8

NOTE, 1. That the *Antecedent* is a *Substantive* Noun that goes before the *Relative*, and is again understood to the *Relative*. Wherefore it may not be amiss to teach the Scholar to supply it every where; as, *Beware of Idleness, which* [Idleness] *is an Enemy to Virtue.* Cave segnitiem, quæ [segnities] est inimica virtuti. Nay *Cicero* himself, but especially *Cæsar*, frequently repeat the *Substantive*; as, *In oppidum fugisti, quo in oppido:* &c. You fled to a Town, in which Town. *Diem dicunt quo die ad ripam Rhodani conveniant,* They appoint a Day on which Day they should meet upon the banks of the Rhone. *Cæs.*

NOTE, 2. That when the *Relative* respects a whole *Sentence*, it is put in the Neuter Gender; as, *Joannes mortuus est, quod mihi summo dolori est;* John is dead, which is a great grief to me.

NOTE, 3. That the *Person* of the *Relative* is always the same with that of its *Antecedent*; as, *Ego qui doceo;* I who teach. *Tu qui scis;* You who learn.

ANNOTATIO.

9

¶ Duo vel plura Substantiva singularia Conjunctione [&, ac, atque, &c.] copulata, habent Adjectivum, Verbum vel Relativum plurale; ut,	Two or more Substantives Singular coupled together with a Conjunction [&, ac, atque, &c.] have a Verb, Adjective or Relative Plural; as,
a Petrus & a Joannes b qui b sunt b docti.	Peter and John who are learned.

NOTE, 1. That when the *Substantives* are of different *Genders*, the *Adjective* or *Relative* plural must agree with the *Masculine* rather than the *Feminine* or *Neuter*; as, *Pater & mater qui sunt mortui*, Father and Mother who are dead.

EXCEP. But if the *Substantives* signify things *without Life*, the *Adjective* or *Relative* plural must be put in the *Neuter* Gender; as, *Divitiæ, decus, gloria in oculis sita sunt;* Riches, Honour and Glory are set before your Eyes.

NOTE, 2. That when two or more *Nominatives* are of different *Persons*, the *Verb plural* must agree with the *First Person* rather than the *Second;* and the *Second* rather than the *Third;* as, *Si tu et Tullia valetis, ego & Cicero valemus;* If you and Tullia are well, I and Cicero are well.

NOTE, 3. That the *Adjective* or *Verb* frequently agree with the *Substantive* or *Nominative* that is nearest them, and are understood to the rest; as, *Et ego in culpa sum & tu;* Both I and you are in the Fault: Or, *Et ego & tu es in culpa. Nihil hic deest nisi carmina;* There is nothing here wanting but Charms; or, *Nihil hic deest carmina desunt.* This manner of Construction is most usual, when the different Words signify one and the same thing, or much to the same purpose; As, *Mens, ratio & consilium in senibus est;* Understanding, Reason and Prudence is in old Men.

NOTE, 4. That *Collective* Nouns, because they are equivalent to a *Plural* Number, have sometimes the *Adjective* or *Verb* in the Plural Number; as, *Pars virgis cæsi,* A part of them were scourged. *Turba ruunt;* The Crowd rushed.

R. EG.

REG. IV. | RULE IV. 10

UNUM Substantivum concordat cum alio eandem rem significante in Casu; ut,

ONE Substantive agrees with another signifying the same thing in Case; as,

Cicero h Orator; — Cicero the Orator.

Urbs b Edinburgum; — The City Edinburgh.

Filius b delicia matris suæ; — A Son the Darling of his Mother.

To these four Concords some add a Fifth, viz. that of the Responsive agreeing with its Interrogative in Case; as, Quis dedit tibi pecuniam? Pater. Who gave you Money? My Father. Quo cares? Libro. What do you want? A book. But this ought not to be made a principal Rule; For the Responsive, or the Word that answers the Question, does not depend upon the Interrogative, but upon the Verb, or some other Word joined with it; which, because spoken immediately before, is generally understood in the Answer; thus, Quis dedit tibi pecuniam? Pater [dedit mihi pecuniam.] Quo cares? [Careo] Libro.

II. De Regimine. | Of Government.

REGIMEN est triplex,

GOVERNMENT is Threefold.

1. Nominum,
2. Verborum,
3. Vocum Indeclinabilium.

1. Of Nouns.
2. Of Verbs.
3. Of Words indeclinable.

REGIMEN Nominum. | I. The Government of Nouns.

§ 1. Substantivorum. | § 1. Of Substantives.

REG. I. | RULE I. 11

UNUM Substantivum regit aliud rem diversam significans in Genitivo; ut,

ONE Substantive governs another signifying a different thing in the Genitive; as,

a Amor b Dei; — The Love of God.

a Lex b naturæ; — The Law of Nature.

NOTE, 1. That OF or 's is the ordinary Sign of this Genitive.

NOTE, 2. That the Relative Pronouns ejus, illius, cujus, &c. English'd His, her, its, their, thereof, whereof, whose, have their Substantives generally understood; as, Liber ejus, (supple Hominis, Fæminæ, &c.) his book or her book. Libri eorum; Their books.

ANNOTATIONES.

* 1. Si posterius Substantivum adjunctum ha-

1. If the last Substantive have an Adjective of Praise 12

boat

beat Adjectivum laudis vel vituperii, in Genitivo vel Ablativo poni poteft; ut,	or *Difpraife* joined with it may be put in the Genitive or *Ablative*; as,
a *Vir* b *fumma* b *prudentia,* vel b *fumma* b *prudentia;*	A Man of great Wifdom.
a *Puer* b *proba* b *indolis,* vel *proba* b *indole;*	A Boy of a good Difpofition.

63 * 2. Adjectivum in neutro genere abfque Subftantivo regit Genitivum; ut,

a *Multum* b *pecuniæ;*	Much Money.
a *Quid* b *rei?*	What is the Matter?

2. *An Adjective in the Neuter Gender without a Subftantive governs the Genitive;*

This is more elegant than *Multa pecunia; Qua res?*

NOTE, 1. That thefe *Adjectives* which thus govern the Genitive, as if they were *Subftantives,* are generally fuch as fignify Quantity, as, *Multum, tantum, quantum, plus, plurimum.*

NOTE, 2. That *Plus* and *Quid* always govern the Genitive, and upon that account are by many thought real *Subftantives.*

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§ 2. *Adjectivorum,*   **§ 2. Of Adjectives.**

REG. I.   **RULE I.**

34 * ADJECTIVA verbalia, vel Affectionem animi significantia Genitivum postulant; ut,

VERBAL *Adjectives,* fuch as fignify an Action of the Mind require the Genitive; as,

a *Avidus* b *gloriæ;*	Defirous of Glory.
a *Ignarus* b *fraudis;*	Ignorant of Fraud.
a *Memor* b *beneficiorum;*	Mindful of Favours.

To this Rule belong,

1. *Adjectives* of DESIRE; as, *Cupidus, ambitiofus, avarus,* bituminofus, curiofus, &c.

2. Of KNOWLEDGE; as, *Peritus, gnarus, prudens,* callidus, providus, doctus, docilis, præfcius, præfagus, certus, memor, eruditus, expertus, confultus, &c.

3. Of IGNORANCE; as, *Ignarus, rudis, imperitus,* nefcius, infcius, incertus, dubius, anxius, follicitus, immemor.

4. Of GUILT; as, *Confcius, convictus, manifeftus, fufpectus,* reus.

5. *Verbals* in AX and NS; as, *Edax, capax, ferax, fugax,* tenax, pervicax: And *Amans, cupiens, appetens, patiens, fugiens,* fitiens, negligens.

6. To which may be referred, *Æmulus, munificus, parcus,* prodigus, profufus, fecurus.

REG. II.

PARTITIVA & partitive posita, Comparativa, Superlativa, Interrogativa & quædam Numeralia Genitivo plurali gaudent; ut,

a Aliquis b Philosophorum;
a Senior b fratrum;
a Doctissimus b Romanorum;
a Quis b nostrum?
a Una b Musarum;
a Octavus b sapientum;

RULE II.

PARTITIVES and Words plac't partitively, Comparatives, Superlatives, Interrogatives and some Numerals govern the Genitive plural; as, 15

Some one of the Philosophers.
The elder of the Brothers.
The most learned of the Romans.
Which of us? [mans.
One of the Muses.
The Eighth of the wise Men.

Note, 1. That 'tis easy to know when this Rule takes Place, by resolving the Genitive into Inter, with the Accus. or de, e, ex, with the Abl. Optimus Regum, The best of Kings; i.e. Optimus inter Reges, or de, e, Regibus.

Note, 2. That when there are two Substantives of different Genders, the Partitive, &c. rather agrees with the first than the last; as, ...us sumtum maximus. Cic. Leo animalium fortissimus. Plin. Otherwise it is of the same Gender with the Substantive it governs; as, ...ca animalium. Unaquaque fœminarum.

Note, 3. That Partitives, &c. take the Genitive singular of Collective Nouns, and do not necessarily agree with them in Gender; as, ...tantissimus nostræ civitatis. Cic. Nympharum sanguinis una. Virg.

REG. III.

ADJECTIVA significantia commodum vel incommodum, similitudinem vel dissimilitudinem, regunt Dativum; ut,

a Utilis b bello;
a Perniciosus b Reipublicæ;
a Similis b patri;

RULE III.

ADJECTIVES signifying Profit or Disprofit, Likeness or Unlikeness, govern the Dative; as, 16

Profitable for War.
Pernicious to the Commonwealth.
Like his Father. [wealth.

Note, 1. That some of these Adjectives govern also the Genitive, Amicus, inimicus, socius, vicinus, par, æqualis, similis, dissimilis, ...rius, communis, &c.

Note, 2. That Adjectives signifying Motion or Tendency to a thing choose rather the Accusative with AD, than the Dative; such ...: Proclivis, pronus, propensus, velox, celer, tardus, piger, &c.; as, ...piger ad pœnas Princeps, ad præmia velox. Ovid.

Note, 3. That Adjectives signifying Fitness, or the contrary, may ...ve either of them; as, Aptus, inopius, bello or ad bellum.

F   ¶ Ver-

17 ¶ Verbalia in BILIS & | Verbals in BILIS and D
DUS regunt Dativum; ut, | govern the Dative; as,
　ᵃ Amandus vel ᵃ amabilis | To be beloved of
　　ᵇ omnibus; | Men.

OF or BY is the ordinary Sign of this Dative.
Note, That Participles of the Præter Tense, and Passive Verb
so, especially among the Poets, have frequently the Dative instea
the Ablative with A or AB; as, Nullus eorum mihi visus est;
of them was seen by me. Non audior ulli; I am not heard by

REG. IV.

18 * **A**DJECTIVA dimen-
sionem significantia
regunt Accusativum men-
suræ; ut,
　Columna sexaginta ᵇ pe-
　des ᵃ alta;

RULE IV.

ADJECTIVES signify
Dimension govern
Accusative of Measure; a

A Pillar Sixty
high.

The Adjectives of DIMENSION are, Altus, high or deep;
sus, or densus, thick; latus, broad; longus, long; profundus,
The names of MEASURE are Digitus, an Inch; palmus, an
breadth; pes, a foot; cubitus, a Cubit; ulna, an Ell; passus, a Pac
Note, That sometimes the Word of Measure is put in the
tive; as, Fossa sex cubitis alta, duodecim lata. Liv.

REG. V.

19 * **C**OMPARATIVUS
regit Ablativum, qui
resolvitur per QUAM; ut,
　ᵃ Dulcior ᵇ melle;
　ᵃ Præstantior ᵇ auro;

RULE V.

THE Comparative Deg
governs the Abla
which is resolved by Quam
Sweeter than Honey.
Better than Gold.

Let the following Examples be observed and imitated: M
ᵗ ᵉ ᵗⁱᵒʳ; Much better. Nihilo pejor; Nothing worse. Major solito; G
than usual. Quo diligentior es, eo doctior evades; The more di
you are, the more learned you will become. Quanto superbior,
vilior; The prouder, the less worth. Nihil Virgilio doctius; T
is none more learned than Virgil.

REG. VI.

20 * **D**IGNUS, Indignus,
Contentus, Præditus,
Captus & Fretus: Item Na-
tus, Satus, Ortus, Editus,
& similia, Ablativum pe-
tunt; ut,
　ᵃ Dignus ᵇ honore; Worthy of Honour.　ᵃ Præ
　ᵇ virtute; Endued with Virtue.　ᵃ Contentus ᵇ

RULE VI.

THESE Adjectives, D
nus, Indignus, Con
tus, Præditus, Captus
Fretus: Also Natus, S
Ortus, Editus, and the
require the Ablative; as,

vo ; Content with little. *Captus b oculis* ; Blind. *a Fretus b viribus* ; Trusting to his Strength. *a Ortus b Regibus* ; Descended of Kings.

REG. VII.	RULE VII.
ADJECTIVUM copiæ aut inopiæ regit Genitivum vel Ablativum ; ut,	AN *ADJECTIVE* of Plenty or Want governs the Genitive or Ablative ; as,
a Plenus b iræ vel *b ira* ;	Full of Anger.
a Inops b rationis ;	Void of Reason.

NOTE, 1. That *Dissentus, gravidus, refertus* ; and *orbus, vacuus, nudus*, choose rather the *Ablative* : *Indigus, compos* and *impos* the *Genitive*.
NOTE, 2. That some comprehend *Opus* and *Usus*, when they signify Necessity, under this Rule ; as, *Quid opus est verbis ?* What need is there of Words ? *Ovid. Nunc viribus usus*, Now there is Need of Strength. But 'tis to be remarked that these are Substantive Nouns, the very same with *Opus, operis*, a Work, and *Usus, usus*, Use ; and have the *Ablative* after them because of the *Preposition* IN, which is understood. Sometimes *Opus* hath the *Nominative* by *Numb.* 3. as, *Dux nobis opus est*, We stand in need of a Leader. It is elegantly joined with the *Participle Perfect* ; as, *Consulto, maturato, invento, facto*, &c. *opus est* ; We must advise, make haste, find out, do, &c.

II. REGIMEN *Verborum.* / II. *The* Government of Verbs.

§ 1. *Personalium.*	§ 1. Of Personal Verbs.
REG. I.	RULE I.
* SUM quoties possessionem, proprietatem aut officium significat, regit Genitivum ; ut,	SUM when it signifies Possession, Property, or Duty, governs the Genitive ; as,
a Est b Regis punire rebelles ;	It belongs to the King to punish Rebels.
b Insipientis a est dicere non putaram ;	It is the Property of a Fool to say I had not thought.
b Militum a est suo duci parere ;	It is the Duty of Souldiers to obey their General.
¶ Excipiuntur hi Nominativi, *Meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum*, ut,	These *Nominatives* Meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum, are excepted ; as,
h Tuum a est id procurare ;	It is your Duty to manage that.

F 2 To

To these last may be added *Possessive* Nouns, such as *Regium, huma, bellninum,* and the like ; as, *Humanum est errare,* It is incident to to err.

NOTE, That to all these are understood *Officium, opus, negotium,* some other Word to be gathered from the Sentence ; as, *Me Pompei tum esse scis,* You know that I am wholly Pompey's, or in Pompey's terest. *Cic.* i. e. *amicum, fautorem,* or the like.

REG. II.	RULE II.
24 * MISEREOR, *misere- sco* & *satago* regunt Genitivum ; ut,	MISEREOR, *miser* and Satago *govern* Genitive ; *as,*
a *Miserere* b *civium tuo- rum;*	Take Pity on your Co try Men. [at Ho
a *Satagit* b *rerum suarum;*	He hath his Hands

REG. III.	RULE III.
25 EST pro *habeo* regit Da- tivum Personæ ; ut,	EST *taken for* habeo have] *governs the D tive of a Person* ; *as,*
a *Est* b *mihi liber ;*	I have a Book.
a *Sunt* b *mihi libri ;*	I have Books.

This is more elegant than *Habeo librum,* or *Habeo libros.*
So *Desum* is used elegantly for *Careo ;* as, *Desunt mihi libri,* for *reo libris,* I want Books.

REG. IV.	RULE IV.
26 SUM pro *affero* regit duos Dativos, unum per- sonæ, alterum rei ; ut,	SUM *taken for* affe [to bring] *governs* Datives, *the one of a Pers and the other of a thing* ;
a *Est mihi* b *voluptati ;*	It is a Pleasure to me.

NOTE, That other *Verbs,* such as, Do, *duco, verto, tribuo, habeo,* linquo, &c. may have two Datives ; as, *Hoc tibi laudi datur ;* You praised for this. *Ne mihi vitio vertas ;* Do not blame me.

To this may be referred such Expressions as these, *Est mihi nomen Jun ni,* My Name is John; Which is more elegant than *Est mihi nomen Ju nes* or *Joannis.*

REG. V.	RULE V.
27 VERBUM significans commodum vel incom- modum regit Dativum; ut,	A Verb *signifying* Advan- tage *or* Disadvantag *governs the Dative* ; *as,*
Fortuna a *favet* b *fortibus ;*	Fortune favours the brave
b *Nemini* a *noceas ;*	Do hurt to no Man.

This is a very general *Rule,* and (when we signify a thing to be a quired to any Person or thing) almost common to all Verbs. But in more particular manner are comprehended under it ;

1. To PROFIT or HURT ; as, *Commodo, proficio, placeo, consulo, noceo, officio.* But *Lædo* and *offendo* govern the *Accuf.*

2. To FAVOUR, HELP, and their contraries ; as, *Faveo, annuo, arrideo, affentior, adftipulor, gratulor, ignofco, indulgeo, parco, adulor, plaudo, blandior, lenocinor, palpor, ftudeo, fupplico,* &c. Also, *Auxilior, adminiculor, fubvenio, fuccurro, patrocinor, medeor:* Also, *Derogo, detraho, invideo,* &c. But *Juvo* has the *Accuf.*

3. To COMMAND, OBEY, or RESIST ; as, *Impero, præcipio, mando: Pareo, fervio, obedio, obfequor, obtempero, morem gero, morigeror, famulor: Pugno, repugno, certo, obfto, reluctor, refitor, refifto, adverfor, refragor,* &c. But *Jubeo* governs the *Accuf.*

4. To THREATEN or be ANGRY with ; as, *Minor, indignor, irafcor, fuccenfeo.*

5. To TRUST ; as, *Fido, confido, credo.*

6. Verbs compounded with SATIS, BENE and MALE ; as, *Satisfacio, benefacio, benedico, malefacio, maledico.*

7. The Compounds of the Verb SUM ; as, *Adfum, profum, obfum.*

8. Verbs compounded with thefe 10 PREPOSITIONS, *Ad, ante, in, inter, ob, poft, præ, fub* and *fuper* ; as, 1. *Adfto, accumbo, acquiefco, affideo, adhæreo, admoveo.* 2. *Antecello, anteeo, anteverto.* 3. *Concino, commifceo, condono, commorior.* 4. *Illudo, immorior, inhæreo, infideo, innitor, invigilo, incumbo.* 5. *Interpono, intervenio, interfero.* 6. *Obrepo, obtrecto, occumbo.* 7. *Poftpono, pofthabeo.* 8. *Præeo, præftat for excellit, præluceo.* 9. *Succedo, fubmitto, fubjicio.* 10. *Superfto, fupervenio.*

NOTE, 1. That TO the *Sign* of the *Dative*, is frequently underftood.

NOTE, 2. That TO is not always a *Sign* of the *Dative*, for. 1. Verbs of *Local Motion* ; as, *Eo, venio, proficifcor,* and 2. Thefe Verbs *moveo, voco, invito, hortor, fpecto, pertineo, attineo* and fuch like, have the *Accufative* with the Prepofition *ad.*

REG. VI.	**RULE VI.**
VERBUM activè fignificans regit Accufativum ; ut,	A VERB *fignifying active- ly governs the Accufative* ; as,
a Cole b *Deum* ;	Worfhip God,
a *Reverere* b *parentes* ;	Reverence your Parents.

28

NOTE, That *Neuter* and *Intranfitive Verbs* have fometimes an *Accufative* after them. 1. Of their *own* or the *like Signification* : as, *Vivere vitam, Gaudere gaudium, Sitire fanguinem, Olere hircum.* 2. When taken in a *Metaphorical Senfe* ; as, *Ardebat Alexin,* i. e. *Vehementer amabat.*

* *Recordor, memini, reminifcor* & *oblivifcor* regunt Accufativum vel Genitivum ; ut,	Recordor, memini, reminifcor *and* oblivifcor *govern the Accufative or Genitive* ; as,
a *Recordor* b *lectionis* vel b *lectionem* ;	I remember my Leffon.
* *Oblivifcor* b *injuriæ,* vel b *injuriam* ;	I forget an Injury.

29

VER-

VERBA Activa alium una cum Accusativo casum regentia.

ACTIVE Verbs governing another Case together with the Accusative.

30 * 1. VERBA accusandi, damnandi & absolvendi, cum Accusativo personæ regunt etiam Genitivum criminis ; ut,

1. *VERBS of Accusing, Condemning and Acquitting with the Accusative of the Person govern also the Genitive of the Crime ; as,*

ᵃ Arguit ᵇ me ᵇᵇ furti ;
He accuses me of Theft.

ᵇ Meipsum ᵇᵇ inertiæ ᵃ condemno ;
I condemn my self of laziness.

ᵇ Illum ᵇᵇ homicidii ᵃ absolvunt ;
They acquit him of Manslaughter.

1. Verbs of ACCUSING are, *Accuso, ago, appello, arcesso, arguo,* astringo, defero, incuso, insimulo, postulo, &c.

2. Verbs of CONDEMNING are, *Damno, condemno, convinco,* &c.

3. Verbs of ABSOLVING are, *Solvo, absolvo, libero, purgo,* &c.

Note, 1. That this Genitive may be changed into the Ablative, either with, or without a Preposition ; as, *Purgo te hac culpa,* or *de hac culpa,* I clear you of this Fault. *Eum de vi condemnavit;* He found him guilty of a Riot. *Cic.*

Note, 2. That the Genitive properly speaking is governed by the Ablative understood, such as, *Crimine, pæna, actione, causa ;* as, Accusare furti, i. e. crimine furti. Condemnare capitis, i. e. pæna capitis.

Note, 3. That *Crimine, pæna, actione, capite, morte,* scarcely admit of a Preposition.

31 2. VERBA comparandi, dandi, narrandi & auferendi, regunt Dativum cum Accusativo ; ut,

2. *VERBS of Comparing, Giving, Declaring and Taking away, govern the Dative with the Accusative ; as,*

ᵃ Comparo ᵇ Virgilium ᵇᵇ Homero ;
I compare Virgil to Homer,

ᵇ Suum ᵇᵇ cuique ᵃ tribuito ;
Give every Man his own,

ᵃ Narras ᵇ fabulam ᵇᵇ surdo ;
You tell a Story to a deaf Man.

ᵃ Eripuit ᵇ me ᵇᵇ morti ;
He rescued me from Death.

1. To Verbs of COMPARING belong also Verbs of *Preferring,* Postponing.

2. To Verbs of GIVING belong Verbs of *Receiving, promising,* ing, sending, bringing.

3. To Verbs of DECLARING belong Verbs of *Explaining, shewing,* denying, &c.

Verbs of TAKING away are, *Aufero, adimo, eripio, exime, demo, surripio, detraho, tollo, excutio, extorqueo, arceo, defendo,* &c.

NOTE, 1. That many of these Verbs govern the *Dative* by Numb. 37.

NOTE, 2. That innumerable other Verbs may have the *Dative* with the *Accusative,* when together with the *thing* done is also signify'd the *person* or *thing* to, or for whom it is *done*; as, *Doce mihi filium,* Teach me my Son. *Cura mihi hanc rem,* Take Care of this Affair for me.

NOTE, 3. That *Comparo, confero, compono,* have frequently the *Ablative* with *cum.*

✶ 3. VERBA rogandi & docendi duos admittunt Accusativos, priorem personæ, posteriorem rei; ut,	3. *VERBS of Asking and* 32 *Teaching admit of two Accusatives, the first of a Person, and the second of a thing; as,*
Posce b *Deum* bb *veniam* ;	Beg Pardon of God.
Docuit b *me* bb *Grammaticam*;	He taught me Grammar.

NOTE, 1. That among the Verbs that govern two *Accusatives* are also reckoned these following;

1. CELO; as, *Cela hanc rem uxorem,* Conceal this from your Wife. *Plaut.* But we can say also, *Celo te de hac re,* and *Celo tibi hanc rem.*

2. Verbs of CLOATHING; as, *Induit se calceos,* He put on his Shoes. But these have more commonly the *Ablative* of the *thing* without a *Preposition*; as, *Vestit se purpurâ,* He cloaths himself with Purple. *Induo* and *Exuo* have frequently the *Person* in the *Dative,* and the *thing* in the *Accusative*; as, *Thoracem sibi induit,* He put on his Breast-plate.

3. MONEO; as, *Id unum te moneo,* I put you in mind of this one thing. But unless it is some general Word, (as, *Hoc, illud, id,* &c.) *moneo, admoneo, commonefacio* have either the *Genitive*; as, *Admoveo te officii,* I put you in Mind of your Duty: Or the *Ablative* with *de*; as, *De hac re te sæpius admonui,* I have frequently warned you of this.

NOTE, 2. That Verbs of *Asking* often change the *Accusative* of the *Person* into an *Ablative* with the *Preposition*; as, *Oro, exoro, peto, postulo hoc a te,* I intreat this of you. Some always; as, *Contendo, quæro, sciscitor hoc a te.* Finally some have the *Accus.* of the *Person,* and the *Ablative* of the *Thing* with *de*; as, *Interrogo, consulo, percontor te de hac re.*

A N N O T A T I O.

✶ Quorum Activa duos Casus regunt, eorum Passiva posteriorem retinent; ut,	✶ *The Passives of such A-* 33 *ctive Verbs as govern two Cases, do still retain the last of them ; as,*
a Accusor b *furti* ;	I am accused of Theft.
Virgilius a *comparatur* b *Homero* ;	Virgil is compared to Homer.
a *Doceor* b *Grammaticam*;	I am taught Grammar.

REG. VII.

34 * PRETIUM rei a quo-
         vis Verbo in Abla-
tivo regitur ; ut,
   a *Emi librum* b *duobus affi-*
      bus ;   [*am ;*
   a *Vendidit hic* b *auro patri-*
Demosthenes a *docuit* b *ta-*
      lento ;

35   * Excipiuntur hi Geni-
     tivi, *Tanti, quanti, pluris,*
     minoris ; ut,
      b *Quanti* a *constitit ?*
      Asse & b *pluris ;*

NOTE, That if the *Substantive* be expressed, they are put in the
Ablative ; as, *Quanto pretio ? Minore mercede.*

36   * VERBA æstimandi,
     regunt hujusmodi Geniti-
     vos, *Magni, parvi, nihili,*
     &c. ut,
      a *Æstimo te* b *magni ;*

1. Verbs of Valuing are, *Æstimo, pendo, facio, habeo, duco, puto,*
2. The rest of these Genitives are, *Minoris, minimi, tanti, quan*
pluris, plurimi, maximi, nauci, flocci, pili, assis, teruncii, hujus: A
Æqui and *boni* after *facio* and *consulo.*
   NOTE, 1. That we say also *Æstimo magno, parvo,* supple *pre*
   NOTE, 2. That *Alvarus* excludes *majoris,* as wanting Authority.

REG. VIII.

37 * VERBA copiæ & in-
         opiæ plerumque Ab-
lativum regunt ; ut,
   a *Abundat* b *divitiis ;*
   a *Caret omni* b *culpa ;*

Sometimes they have the Genitive ; as, *Eget æris,* He wants money
Horat. Implentur veteris Bacchi, They are filled with old Wine. *Virg*
   NOTE, That Verbs of *Loading* and *Unloading,* and the like, belong
to this Rule ; as, *Navis oneratur mercibus,* The Ship is loaded with
goods. *Levabo te hoc onere,* I will ease you of this Burden. *Liberas*
nos, metu, He delivered us from Fear.

38   * *Utor, abutor, fruor,*
     fungor, potior, vescor re-
     gunt Ablativum ; ut,

RULE VII.

THE Price of a th
        is governed in the
lative by any Verb ; as,
I bought a Book for t
Shillings.   [for Go
This Man sold his Coun
Demosthenes taught for
Talent.

* *These Genitives,* Ta
quanti, pluris, minoris,
excepted ; as,
How much cost it ?
A Shilling and more.

* VERBS of Valuing g
vern such Genitives as th
Magni, parvi, nihili, &
as,
I value you much.

VERBS of *Plenty a*
        Scarceness for the m
part govern the *Ablative ;*
He abounds in Riches.
He has no Fault.

Utor, abutor, fruor, fun
gor, potior, vescor *govern*
the *Ablative ;* as,

Uti.

Utitur b *fraude* ; | He uses Deceit.
Abutitur b *libris* ; | He abuses Books.

To these Verbs add *Nitor, gaudeo, muto, dono, munero, communico, fruor, beo, fido, impertio, impertior, dignor, nascor, creor, afficio, conprosequor*, &c.

NOTE, 1. That *Potior* sometimes governs the *Genitive* ; as, *Potiri hostium*, To get his Enemies into his Power. *Potiri rerum*, To have the chief Rule.

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§ 2. *Regimen Verborum Impersonalium.*	§ 2. The Government of Impersonal Verbs.
REG. IX.	RULE IX.

VERBUM Impersonale regit Dativum; ut,

Expedit b *Reipublicæ* ;
Licet b *nemini peccare* ;

AN *Impersonal Verb governs the Dative* ; as, [39]

It is profitable for the State.
No Man is allowed to sin.

Such as these, *Accidit, contingit, evenit, conducit, expedit, lubet, libet, placet, displicet, vacat, restat, præstat, liquet, nocet, dolet, sufficit*, together with the *Dative* they have commonly an *Infinitive* after them, which is supposed to supply the Place of a *Nominative* before them.

* EXCEP. 1. *Refert Interest* Genitivum postulant ; ut,

Refert b *patris* ;
Interest b *omnium* ;

* At *Mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra* ponuntur in Accusativo plurali; ut,

Non b *mea* a *refert* ;

EXCEP. 1. Refert and Interest *require the Genitive* ; as, [40]

It concerns my Father.
It is the Interest of all.

But Mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra *are put in the Accusative Plural* ; as,

I am not concerned.

* EXCEP. 2. Hæc quinque *Miseret, pænitet, pudet, tædet* & *piget* regunt Accusativum personæ, cum Genitivo rei ; ut,

Miseret b *me* bb *tui* ;
Pænitet b *me* bb *peccati* ;
Tædet b *me* bb *vitæ* ;

EXCEP. 2. These five Miseret, pœnitet, pudet, tædet *and* piget *govern the Accusative of a Person, with the Genitive of a Thing* ; as, [41]

I pity you.
I repent of my sin.
I am weary of my Life.

NOTE, That this *Genitive* is frequently turned into the *Infinitive*; *Pænitet me peccasse* ; *Tædet me vivere*, and so they fall in with the following Rule.

* EXCEP. 3. Hæc quatuor, *Decet, delectat, juvat*,

EXCEP. 3. These four Decet, delectat, juvat, opor [42]

opor-

oportet, regunt Accusativum personæ cum Infinitive ; ut,

ᵃ *Delectat* ᵇ *me* ᵇᵇ *studere* ;
Non ᵃ *decet* ᵇ *te* ᵇᵇ *rixari* ;

Note, That *Oportet* is elegantly joined with the *Subjunctive M*
UT being understood ; as, *Oportet facias*, [You must do it,] for *Op*
et facere.

Attinet, *Pertinet* and *Spectat*, when used *impersonally* (which
happens) have the *Accusative* with *ad*, as was observed above, *Pag.*

§ 3. *REGIMEN* Infinitivi,
Participiorum, Gerundiorum & Supinorum.

R E G.   X.

43 UNUM Verbum regit
aliud in Infinitivo; ut,

ᵃ *Cupio* ᵇ *discere.*

tet, *govern the Accusative*
the Person with the Infinitive
as,

I delight to study. [scil.
It does not become you

§ 3. The GOVERNMENT
of the Infinitive, Participles, Gerunds and Supines

R U L E   X.

ONE *Verb governs another in*
the Infinitive ; as,

I desire to learn.

Sometimes it is governed by *Adjectives* ; as, *Cupidus*, & cupiens *discer*
Note, That the Verb *Cœpit* or *cœperunt* is sometimes understood
as, *Omnes mihi invidere* ; supple *cœperunt*, They all began to envy me

R E G.   XI.

44 PARTICIPIA, Gerundia
& Supina regunt Casum suorum verborum; ut,

ᵃ *Amans* ᵇ *virtutem* ;
ᵃ *Carens* ᵇ *fraude* ;

1. *G E R U N D I A.*

45   **1.** GERUNDIUM in
DUM Nominativi Casus cum verbo [est]
regit Dativum ; ut,

ᵃ *Vivendum est* ᵇ *mihi recte*;
ᵃ *Moriendum est* ᵇ *omnibus*;

R U L E   XI.

PARTICIPLES, Gerunds
and Supines govern the
Case of their own Verbs ; as,
Loving Virtue.
Wanting Guile.

1. *G E R U N D S.*

1. THE GERUND in
DUM of the Nominative Case with the Verb [est]
governs the Dative ; as,

I must live well.
All must die.

This *Dative* is frequently understood ; as, *Eundum est* [supple *nobis*,]
We must go.
Note, That this *Gerund* always imports *Necessity*, and the *Dative*
after it is the *Person* on whom the *Necessity* lies.

46   **2.** Gerundium in DI
regitur a Substantivis vel
Adjectivis ; ut,

ᵃ *Tempus* ᵇ *legendi* ;
ᵃ *Cupidus* ᵇ *discendi* ;

2. The Gerund in DI is
governed by Substantives or
Adjectives ; as,
Time of reading.
Desirous to learn.   1. Th

The *Substantives* are such as these, *Amor, causa, gratia, studium, ...us, occasio, ars, otium, voluntas, cupido*, &c.

The *Adjectives* are generally *Verbals* mentioned *Numb.* 14.

Gerundium in DO Dativi Casus regitur ab Adjectivis utilitatem vel aptitudinem significantibus, ut,

Charta a utilis b scribendo;

3. The Gerund in DO of the Dative Case is governed by Adjectives signifying Usefulness or Fitness; as,

Paper useful for writing.

The *Adjective* of *Fitness* is often understood; as, *Non est solvendo*; He is not able to pay. [supple *aptus* or *par.*]

Note, That sometimes this *Gerund* is governed by a *Verb*; as, *...dicus quærendo operam dabo*; I'll endeavour to find out *Epidicus Plaut.*

4. Gerundium in DUM Accusativi Casus regitur Præpositionibus *ad* vel *inter*; ut,

Promptus a ad b audiendum;

Attentus a inter b docendum;

4. The Gerund in DUM of the Accusative Case is governed by the Prepositions *ad* or *inter*; as,

Ready to hear.

Attentive in time of teach-[ing.

Note, 1. That it hath sometimes, but very rarely, the Preposition *ob* and *ante*; as, *Ob absolvendum munus.* For finishing your Task. *Cic. ...ante domandum,* Before they are tamed or broken. *Virg.* speaking of Horses.

Note, 2. That what was the *Gerund* in *dum* of the Nominative with the Verb *Est, fuit*, &c. becomes the *Accusative* with *esse*; as, *Omnibus ...riendum esse novimus*; We know that all must die.

5. Gerundium in DO Ablativi Casus regitur a Præpositionibus *à, ab, de, e, ex,* vel *in*; ut,

Pœna a a b peccando ab terret;

5. The Gerund in DO of the Ablative Case is governed by the Prepositions, *à, ab, de, e, ex, or in*; as,

Punishment frightens from Sinning.

* Vel sine Præpositione, ut Ablativus Modi vel Causæ; ut,

Memoria b excolendo a augetur;

a Defessus sum b ambulando;

* Or without a Preposition, as the Ablative of Manner or Cause; as,

The Memory is improved by exercising it.

I am wearied with walking.

6. Gerundia Accusativum regentia vertuntur eleganter in Participia in DUS, quæ cum suis Substantivis in Genere, Numero & Casu concordant; ut,

6. Gerunds governing the Accusative are elegantly turned into the Participles in DUS, which agree with their Substantives in Gender, Number and Case; as,

Peten-

Petendum est pacem;	Petenda est pax.
Tempus petendi pacem;	Tempus petendæ pacis
Ad petendum pacem;	Ad petendam pacem,
A petendo pacem;	A petenda pace.

Add to thele the *Gerunds* of *Fungor, fruor* and *potior.*

Thefe *Participles* in DUS are commonly called GERUNDIVE

Nôte, 1. That the *Subftantive* muft always be of the fame C that the *Gerund* was of.

Nôte, 2. That becaufe of its noify Sound the *Gerund* in *di* is feld changed into the *Genitive plural;* but either the *Accufative* is retai as, *Studio patres veftros videndi,* and not *Patrum veftrorum videndo* or it is turned into the Genitive Plural, without changing the Gerul as, *Patrum veftrorum videndi ftudio.*

S U P I N A.	**S U P I N E S.**
52 * 1. Supinum in UM ponitur poft verbum Motûs; ut, a *Abiit* b *deambulatum*;	* 1. *The Supine in* UM i *put after a Verb of Motion,* He hath gone to walk.

The Supine in UM iselegantly ufed with the Verb *Eo,* when we nify that one fets himfelf about the doing of a thing; as, *Is vita tu laudem is quafitum?* Are you going to advance your Reputa at the hazard of my Life? *Ter.* And this is the Reafon why this Su with *iri* taken Imperfonally, fupplies the Place of the *Future* of *Infin. Paffive.*

53 * 2. Supinum in U ponitur poft nomen Adjectivum; ut, a *Facile* b *dictu*;	2. *The Supine in* U *is* p *after an Adjective Nou,* *as,* Eafy to tell, *or* to be told.

Some general Remarks on the Conftruction of Part ciples, Gerunds *and* Supines.

Nôte, 1. That *Participles, Gerunds* and *Supines* have a twofold Co ftruction, one as they partake of the Nature of *Verbs,* by which th govern a certain *Cafe* after them; another as they partake of the Nature *Nouns,* and confequently are fubject to the fame Rules with them, Th

1. A *Participle* is always an *Adjective,* agreeing with its *Subftan* tive, by *Numb.* 1.

2. A *Gerund* is a *Subftantive,* and conftrued as follows (1.) That dum of the *Nominative* by *Numb.* 2. Of the *Accuf.* by *Numb.* 6 (2.) That in *di* by *Numb.* 11. or 14. (3.) That in *do* of the Da by *Numb.* 16. of the *Ablat.* by *Numb.* 68, 70, or 55.

3. A *Supine* is alfo a *Subftantive,* (1.) That in *um* governed by *ad* unde ftood, by *Numb.* 67. (2.) That in *u* governed by *in* underftood by *Numb.* 7

Nôte, 2. That the *Prefent* of the *Infinitive Active,* the firft Supi and the *Gerund* in *dum* with the Prepofition *ad,* are thus diftinguifh ed. The *Supine* is ufed after *Verbs* of *Motion;* the *Infinitive* after any other *Verbs;* The *Gerund* in *dum* with *ad* after *Adjective* Nouns. Bu thefe laft are frequently to be met with after *Verbs* of *Motion;* an Poets ufe alfo the *Infinitive* after *Adjectives.*

Nou,

Note, 3. That the *Present* of the *Infinitive Passive*, and the last ――― are thus distinguished: The *Supine* hath always an *Adjective* ――― it; which the *Infinitive* hath not, unless among Poets.

§ 4. *Constructio* CIR-CUMSTANTIARUM.	§ 4. The Construction of Circumstances.

Adjective Nouns, but especially *Verbs* have frequently some CIR-CUMSTANCES going along with them in Discourse; the most consi-able whereof with respect to Construction are these Five. 1. The *Cause* *Reason* why any thing is done. 2. The *Way* or *Manner* how it done. 3. The *Instrument* or *Thing* wherewith it is done. 4. The ――― where. And 5. The *Time* when it is done.

Causa, Modus & Instrumentum.	1. The Cause, Manner and Instrument.
REG. XII.	**RULE XII.**
CAUSA, Modus & Instrumentum ponun-r in Ablativo ; ut,	THE *Cause, Manner,* and Instrument are put in the Ablative ; as,
a Palleo b metu ;	I am pale for Fear.
a Fecit suo b more ;	He did it after his own way.
a Scribo b calamo ;	I write with a Pen.

Note, 1. That the CAUSE is known by the Question CUR, or QUARE? *Why? Wherefore?* &c. The MANNER by the Question QOMODO? *How?* And the INSTRUMENT by the Question QUOCUM? *Wherewith?*

Note, 2. That the *Preposition* is frequently exprest with the *Cause* ――― *Manner;* as, *Præ gaudio,* For joy. *Propter amorem,* For love. *Ob* ――― *pam,* For a Fault. *Cum summo labore,* With great Labour. *Per de-* ――― *us,* With Disgrace. But the *Preposition* [CUM] is never added to ――― *Instrument,* for we cannot say *Scribo cum calamo; Cum oculis vidi.*

Note, 3. But here we must carefully distinguish between the *Instru-* ――― *t* and what is called the *Ablativus Comitatus,* or *Ablative of Con-* ――― *itancy,* i. e. signifying that something was in *Company* with another; ――― then the Preposition [CUM] is generally exprest ; as, *Ingressus est* ――― *gladio,* He entred with a Sword, *i. e.* having a Sword with him, or ――― him.

Note, 4. That to *Cause* some refer the *Matter* of which any thing ――― made; as, *Clypeus ære fabricatus;* A Shield made of Brass: But ――― ept with the Poets) the *Preposition* is for the most part exprest.

Note, 5. That to *Manner* some refer the *Adjunct,* i.e. something ――― ed to another thing; as, *Terra amœna floribus,* a Land pleasant with ――― wers. *Mons nive candidus,* a Hill white with Snow.

Note, 6. That to *Instrument* some refer *Conficior dolore, inedia,* ――― *Prosequor odio, amore,* &c. *Afficio te honore, contumelia,* &c. *Lacesso* ――― *is otioris,* &c.

2. *Locus.*

2. *Locus.*
REG. XIII.

2. *Place.*
RULE XIII.

55 　* 1. NOMEN oppidi ponitur in Genitivo cum Quæſtio fit per UBI ; ut,
　　a *Vixit* b *Romæ ;*
　　a *Mortuus eſt* b *Londini ;*

1. *THE Name of a T... is put in the G... tive, when the Queſti... made by* UBI *, [Where];*
He lived at Rome.
He died at London.

56 　* EXCEP. Si vero ſit tertiæ Declinationis aut Pluralis Numeri, in Ablativo effertur ; ut,
　　a *Habitat* b *Carthagine ;*
　　a *Studuit* b *Pariſiis ;*

EXCEP. *But if it i... the third Declenſion, or o... Plural Number, it is ex... in the Ablative ; as,*
He dwells at Carth...
He ſtudied at Paris.

57 　* 2. Cum Quæſtio fit per QUO nomen oppidi in Accuſativo regitur ; ut,

　　a *Venit* b *Edinburgum ;*
　　a *Profectus eſt* b *Athenas ;*

2. *When the Queſti... made by* QUO, *[Whith... the Name of a Town is go... ed in the Accuſative ; as,*
He came to Edinburgh.
He went to Athens.

58 　* 3. Si quæratur per UNDE vel QUA, nomen oppidi ponitur in Ablativo ; ut,

　　a *Diſceſſit* b *Aberdonia ;*
　　b *Laodicea iter* a *faciebat ;*

3. *If the Queſtion is ... by* UNDE, *[Whence] ...* QUA, *[by or through ... Place,] the Name of a T... is put in the Ablative ; a...*
He went from Aber...
He went through Laod...

59 　* 4. *Domus* & *Rus* eodem modo quo oppidorum nomina conſtruuntur ; ut,
Manet domi, He ſtays at home. *Domum revertitu...* returns home. *Domo accerſitus ſum,* I am c... from home. *Vivit rure* or *ruri. Abiit rus. Rediit...*

4. Domus *and* Ru... conſtrued the ſame wa... Names of Towns ; as,

60 　5. Nominibus regionum, provinciarum, & aliorum locorum non dictis Præpoſitio fere additur ; ut,
UBI ? *Natus in Scotia, in Fifa, in urbe, &c.*
QUO ? *Abiit in Scotiam, in Fifam, in [vel ad] urbe...*

5. *To Names of Coun... Provinces, and other Place... mentioned, the Prepoſiti... generally added ; as,*

UND...

UNDE? *Rediit e Scotia, e Fifa, ex urbe, &c.*

QUA? *Transit per Scotiam, per Fifam, per urbem, &c.*

Note, 1. That the *Preposition* is frequently added to *Names of Towns*, especially when the Question is *Quo?* *Unde?* or *Qua?*; and sometimes omitted to *Names* of *Countries, Provinces*, &c.

Note, 2. That *Humi, Militia* and *Belli* are also used in the Genitive, when the Question is made by *Ubi?* as, *Procumbit humi*, he lies down on the Ground. *Domi militiæque una fuimus*, We were together both at home and abroad, or in Peace and War. *Ter. Belli domique agitaba-* *tur*, Was managed both in Peace and War. *Sal.*

Note, 3. That when the Name of a *Town* is put in the *Genitive*, *urbe* is understood, and therefore we cannot say *Notus est Romæ urbis nobilis*, but *urbe nobili*.

¶ These Rules concerning Names of Towns may be thus exprest,

The Name of
a Town
after
{ IN or AT
TO or UNTO
FROM or THROUGH }
is put
in the
{ Genit. or Abl.
Accusative.
Ablative.

† i.e. When it is of the third Declens. or of the Plur. Number. But when AT signifies *about* or *near* a Place, we make use of the *Preposition* *ad*; as, *Bellum quod ad Trojam gesserat.* Virg.

ANNOTATIO.

* Distantia unius loci ab alio ponitur in Accusativo, interdum & in Ablativo;	The Distance of one Place 61 from another is put in the Accusative, and sometimes in the Ablative; as,
Glascua a distat Edinburgo triginta b millia passuum; aliter vel b itinere unius diei;	Glasgow is thirty Miles distant from Edinburgh, One Days Journey.

3. *Tempus.*	3. Time.
REG. XIV.	RULE XIV.
1. TEMPUS ponitur in Ablativo cum quæstio fit per QUANDO;	1. TIME is put in the 62 Ablative, when the Question is made by QUAN-DO, [When;] as,
a *Venit* b *hora tertia;*	He came at three a Clock.
* 2. Cum quæstio fit per QUAMDIU, tempus ponitur in Accusativo vel Ablativo, sed sæpius Accusativo; ut,	2. When the Question is 63 made by QUAMDIU, [How long,] Time is put in the Accusative or Ablative, but ofter in the Accusative; as,
	a Man-

a *Mansit paucos* b *dies* ;	He stayed a few Days
Sex b *mensibus* a *abfuit* ;	He was away six Mo

These two Rules may be thus exprest,

1. Nouns that denote a *precise* TERM of TIME are put in the A
tive.

2. Nouns that denote CONTINUANCE of *Time* are put in
Accusative or *Ablative.*

De Ablativo absoluto.	Of the Ablative absol
REG. XV.	RULE XV.
64 ✳ SUBSTANTIVUM cum Participio, quorum Casus a nulla alia dictione pendet, ponuntur in Ablativo absoluto; ut,	A SUBSTANTIVE p Participle, whose Case pends upon no other Word put in the Ablative absol as
a *Sole* b *oriente fugiunt te-nebræ* ;	The Sun rising, [or wh the Sun riseth] Dark flees away.
a *Opere* b *peracto ludemus;*	Our Work being finish [or when our work nished] we will play.

NOTE, 1. This *Ablative* is called ABSOLUTE or *Independ* cause it is not directed or determined by any other Word; for if *Substantive* (which is principally to be regarded) hath a *Word* that should govern it, or a *Verb* coming after to which it should *Nominative,* then the Rule does not take Place.

NOTE, 2. That *Having, Being,* or a Word ending in *ing* a ordinary *Signs* of this *Ablative.*

NOTE, 3. That (to prevent our mistaking the true *Substantive*) a *Participle perfect* is Englished by HAVING, we are carefully to vert whether it is *Passive* or *Deponent.* If it is *Passive* we are to ch it into BEING, its true *English.* If it is *Deponent* there need Change, for HAVING is the proper *English* of it. The Use o NOTE will appear by the following Examples;

James having said these things departed.	*Jacobus hæc locutus abiit.* Dep
James, these things being said, departed.	*Jacobus his dictis abiit.* Pa
Having promised a great Reward.	*Pollicitus magnam mercedem*
A great Reward being promised	*Magna mercede promissa.* Pa

NOTE, 4. That when there is no *Participle* exprest in Latin, *being*] is understood; as, *Me puero,* I being a Boy. *Solo Rege* being King. *Civitate nondum libera,* The State not being ye

NOTE, 5. That the Participle may be resolved into *Dum, cum, si, postquam, &c.* [While, seeing, when, if, after,] with the *Verb,* eith *English* or *Latin.*

III. Constructio Vo-
cum Indeclinabilium.

1. Adverbiorum.

1. ADVERBIA quæ-
dam temporis,
loci & quantitatis regunt
Genitivum; ut,

Pridie illius b diei;
Ubique b gentium;
Satis est b verborum;

2. Quædam Adverbia
Derivata regunt Casum
Primitivorum; ut,

Omnium a elegantissime
loquitur; [turæ;
Vivere a convenienter b na-

2. Præpositionum.

PRÆPOSITIONES
Ad, apud, ante, &c.
Accusativum regunt; ut,

Ad b patrem;

2. Præpositiones A, ab,
&c. regunt Ablati-
vum; ut,

A b patre;

3. Præpositiones In, sub,
super & subter, regunt Ac-
cusativum cum motus ad
locum significatur; ut,

Eo in b scholam;
Sub b mænia tendit; Virg.
...dit a super b agmina; Id.
Ducit a subter b fastigia
tecti; Id.

At si motus vel quies
loco significetur, In &
regunt Ablativum, Su-

III. The Construction of
Words Indeclinable.

1. Of Adverbs.

1. SOME Adverbs of 65
Time, Place and
Quantity govern the Genitive;
as,

The Day before that Day.
Every where.
There's enough of Words.

2. Some Derivative Adverbs 66
govern the Case of their Pri-
mitives; as,

He speaks the most ele-
gantly of all. [ture.
To live agreeably to Na-

2. Of Prepositions.

1. THE Prepositions Ad, 67
apud, ante, &c.
govern the Accusative; as,

To the Father.

2. The Prepositions A, ab, 68
abs, &c. govern the Ablative;
as,

From the Father.

3. The Prepositions In, sub, 69
super and subter, govern the
Accusative when Motion to a
Place is signified; as,

I go into the School.
He goes under the Walls.
It fell upon the Troops.
He brings [him] under
the Roof of the House.

But if Motion or Rest in 70
a Place be signified, In and
Sub govern the Ablative, Su-
per

per & *Subter* vel Accusati-
vum vel Ablativum ; ut,

Sedeo vel *diſcurro* a *in* b *ſcho-
la* ;

Recubo vel *ambulo* a *ſub*
b *umbra* ;

Sedens a *ſuper* b *arma*; Virg.

Fronde a *ſuper* b *viridi* ; Id.

Vena a *ſubter* b *cutem diſper-
ſæ* ; Plin.

Subter littore ; Catul.

per *and* Subter either the Ac-
cusative or *Ablative* ; as,

I ſit or run up and do
in the School.

I ly or walk under
Shadow.

Sitting above the Arm
Upon the green Graſs
The Veins diſperſed u
der the Skin.

Beneath the Shoar.

¶ The Prepoſitions with the Caſes they govern a
contained in theſe Verſes :

1. *Hæ quartum adſciſcunt Caſum ſibi Prepoſituræ*;
Ad, penes, adverſum, cis, citra, adverſus & extra,
Ultra, poſt, præter, juxta, per, pone, ſecundum,
Erga, apud, ante, ſecus, trans, ſupra, propter & intra,
Queis addas contra, circum, circa, inter, ob, infra.

2. *Hæ ſextum poſcunt*; *A, cum, tenus, abs, ab & absque,*
Atque palam, pro, præ, clam, de, e, ex, ſine, coram.

3. *Sub, ſuper, in, ſubter, quartum ſextumque requirunt.*

NOTE, 1. That *Verſus* and *Usque* are put after their Caſes ; as, Itali
verſus, Towards Italy. *Oceanum usque*, As far as the Ocean. But (as
we have already obſerved Page 68) theſe are properly *Adverbs*, the
Prepoſition AD being underſtood.

NOTE, 2. That *Tenus* is alſo put after its Caſe ; as, *Mento te-
nus*, Up to the Chin.

NOTE, 3. That *Tenus* governs the *Genitive Plural*, 1. When the
Word wants the *Singular* ; as, *Cumarum tenus*, As far as [the Town
Cumæ. 2. When we ſpeak of things of which we have naturally b
two ; as, *Crurum tenus*, Up to the Legs.

NOTE, 4. That *A* and *E* are put before *Conſonants*, *Ab* and E
before *Vowels* and *Conſonants*; *Abs* before t and q.

NOTE, 5. That *Subter* hath very rarely the *Ablat.* and only among Poe

NOTE, 6. IN for *Erga*, contra, per, ſupra, ad, &c. govern the Accu
as, *Amor in patriam. Quid ego in te commiſi ? Creſcit in dies ſingul*
Imperium Regum in proprios greges. Horat. *Piſces in cœnam edi*
But IN for *Inter* governs the Ablative; as, *In amicis habere.* Sal

SUB for *circa* governs the *Accuſ.* as, *Sub cœnam.*

SUPER for *Ultra, præter* and *inter* governs the *Accuſat.* ; as, Sup
Garamantas, Virg. *Super gratiam ſuam.* Sal. *In ſermone ſuper cœna*
vato. Suet. For *de* it governs the *Ablat.* as, *Super hac re nimis.* Cic.

71   4. ¶ *Præpoſitio in com-*
poſitione eundem ſæpe
Caſum regit quem extra ;
ut,

4. *A Prepoſition oftime*
governs the ſame Caſe i
Compoſition that it does with
out it ; as,

Adeamus b *scholam* ; Let us go to the School.
Exeamus b *schola* ; Let us go out of the School.

Note, That this Rule only takes Place when the Preposition may
dissolved from the Verb, and put before the Case by it self ; as, *Allo-*
patrem. i. e. *Loquor ad patrem*. And even then the Preposition
frequently repeated ; as, *Exire e finibus suis*. *Caes.*

3. *Interjectionum.*

1. I**NTERJECTIO-**
NES *O, heu & proh,*
regunt Vocativum, inter-
dum Accusativum ; ut,
a *O* b *formose puer* ;
a *Heu* b *me miserum !*

2. *Hei & Væ regunt Da-*
tivum ; ut,
a *Hei* b *mihi !*
a *Væ* b *vobis* ;

2. Of Interjections.

1. THE *Interjections O,*, 72
Heu and Proh, go-
vern the Vocative, and some-
times the Accusative ; *as*;
O fair Boy.
Ah Wretch that I am!

2. *Hei and Væ govern the* 73
Dative ; *as*,
Ah me !
Wo to you.

4. *Conjunctionum.*

1. C**ONJUNCTIO-**
NES *Et, ac, at-*
que, nec, neque, aut, vel, &
quædam aliæ connectunt si-
miles Casus & Modos ; ut,
Honora b *patrem* a *& b ma-*
trem ;
Nec b *scribit,* a *nec* b *legit* ;

4 Of Conjunctions.

1. THE *Conjunctions Et,* 74
ac, atque, nec, ne-
que, aut, vel, and some
others couple like Cases and
Moods ; *as*,
Honour your Father and
Mother.
He neither writes nor reads.

To these add, *Quam, nisi, præterquam, an*, and *Adverbs of Likeness*.
The Reason of this *Construction* is because the Words so coupled de-
pend all upon the same Word, which is exprest to one of them, and
understood to the other.

2. *Ut, quo, licet, ne, u-*
tinam & dummodo Sub-
junctivo Modo fere semper
adhærent ; ut,
Lego a *ut* b *discam* ;
a *Utinam* b *saperes* ;

2. *Ut, quo, licet, ne, u-* 75
tinam and dummodo are for
the most part joined with the
Subjunctive Mood ; *as*,
I read that I may learn,
I wish you were wise.

To these add all Indefinite Words, that is, *Interrogatives*, whether
Nouns, Pronouns, Adverbs or Conjunctions, when taken in a *doubtful*
or indefinite Sense, such as, *Quis, uter, quantus, &c. Ubi, quo, unde, &c.*
cur, quare, quamobrem, num, an, enne, &c. [See *Page* 65 and 70.] They
gene-

generally become *Indefinites*, when another Word comes before them in the Sentence, such as, *Scio, nescio, video, intelligo, dubito,* and the like ; as, *Ubi est frater tuus ? Nescio ubi sit. An venturus sit Dubito an venturus sit.*

NE the *Adverb* of *Forbidding* requires the *Imperative* or *Subjunctive*, as, *Ne time,* or *Ne timeas.* See Pag. 47.

Dum, quum, quod, si, sin, ni, nisi, etsi, etiamsi, priusquam, sic lac, siquidem, quandoquidem, &c. are joined sometimes with the *Indicative,* and sometimes with the *Subjunctive.*

SYNTAXEOS *Synopsis,* Sive

Genuinæ & maxime necessariæ Constructionis Regulæ ad quas cætera omnes reducuntur.

AXIOMATA.

I. OMNIS Oratio constat ex Nomine & Verbo.

II. Omnis Nominativus habet suum Verbum expressum vel suppressum.

III. Omne Verbum Finitum habet suum Nominativum expressum. vel suppressum.

IV. Omne Adjectivum habet suum Substantivum expressum vel suppressum.

Sex Casuum Constructio.

I. OMNE Verbum Finitum expressum vel suppressum concordat cum Nominativo expresso vel suppresso in Numero & Persona ; ut,

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A Summary of SYNTAX Or

The true and most necessary Rules of Construction to which all the rest are reduced.

First PRINCIPLES.

I. EVERY Speech [or Sentence] consists of a Noun and a Verb.

II. *Every Nominative hath its Verb exprest or understood.*

III. *Every Finite Verb hath its own Nominative exprest or understood.*

IV. *Every Adjective hath its own Substantive exprest or understood.*

The Construction of the Six Cases.

I. EVERY *Verb of the Finite Mood exprest or understood agrees with its Nominative exprest or understood in Number and Person ; as,*

Puer

Puer legit ;
The Boy reads.

[*Homines*] *Aiunt* ;
They ſay.

Romani [*cœperunt*] *feſtinare* ;
The Romans made haſte.

II. Omnis Genitivus re-
gitur a Subſtantivo expreſſo
vel ſuppreſſo ; ut,
II. *Every Genitive is go-*
verned by a Subſtantive expreſt
or underſtood ; *as,*

Liber fratris ;
The Book of my Brother.

Eſt [*officium*] *patris* ;
It is the Duty of a Father.

III. Dativus Acquiſitionis,
[i. e. cui aliquid *acquiritur*
vel *adimitur*] cuivis Nomi-
ni aut Verbo expreſſo vel
ſuppreſſo jungitur ; ut,
III. *The Dative of Acqui-*
ſition [i. e. to which any thing
is acquired, or from which it
is taken] *is joined to any Noun*
or Verb expreſt or underſtood; as,

Dedi Petro ;
I gave it to Peter.

Cui dediſti ? [*Dedi*] *Petro* ;
To whom did you give it? To

Utilis bello ;
Profitable for War. [Peter.

Non eſt [*aptus*] *ſolvendo* ;
He is not able to pay.

IV. Omnis Accuſativus re-
gitur a Verbo Activo vel
Præpoſitione expreſſis vel
ſuppreſſis ; ut,
IV. *Every Accuſative is go-*
verned by an Active Verb, or a
✝ *Prepoſition expreſt or under-*
ſtood ; *as,*

Amo Deum ;
I love God.

Ad patrem ;
To the Father.

Abiit [*ad*] *Londinum* ;
He hath gone to London.

¶ Aut Infinitivo præponitur
expreſſus vel ſuppreſſus ; ut,
Or is put before the Infini-
tive expreſt or underſtood ; as,

Dicit ſe ſcribere ;
He ſays that he is writing.

Licet mihi [*me*] *eſſe bonum* ;
I may be good.

V. Omnis Vocativus ab-
ſolute ponitur, additâ non-
nunquam Interjectione *O*; ut,
V. *Every Vocative is placed*
absolutely, the Interjection O
being sometimes added ; as,

O Dave ;
O Davus.

Heus Syre ;
Come hither Syrus.

VI. Omnis Ablativus regi-
tur â ✝ Præpoſitione expreſ-
ſâ vel ſuppreſſâ ; ut,
VI. *Every Ablative is govern-*
ed by a ✝ *Prepoſition expreſt*
or underſtood ; as,

A puero ;
From a Child.

Exultat [*præ*] *gaudio*;
He leaps for Joy.

APPEN.

APPENDIX.

I. **O**MNE Adjectivum concordat cum Substantivo expreſſo vel ſuppreſſo in Genere, Numero & Caſu ; ut,

Bonus vir ;
Triſte [negotium ;]

II. Subſtantiva ſignificantia eandem rem conveniunt in Caſu ; ut,

Dominus Deus ;

III. Omnis Infinitivus regitur a Verbo vel Nomine expreſſis vel ſuppreſſis ; ut,

Cupio diſcere ;
Dignus amari ;
Populus [cœpit] *mirari* ;

I. **E**VERY *Adjective agrees with a Subſtantive expreſt or underſtood in Gender, Number and Caſe as,*

A good Man.
A ſad thing.

II. *Subſtantives ſignifying the ſame thing agree in Caſe as,*

The Lord God.

III. *Every Infinitive is governed by a Verb or a Noune expreſt or underſtood ; as,*

I deſire to learn.
Worthy to be loved.
The People wondred.

EXPLANATION.

ALL *Conſtruction* is either **TRUE** or **APPARENT**, or (as Grammarians expreſs it) **JUST** and **FIGURATIVE**. **TRUE** *Conſtruction* is founded upon the Eſſential Properties of Words, and is almoſt the ſame in all Languages. **APPARENT** *Conſtruction* intirely depends upon *Cuſtom*, which either for Elegance or Diſpatch leaves out a great many Words otherwiſe neceſſary to make a Sentence perfectly full and Grammatical. The firſt is compriſed in theſe few *Fundamental Rules,* and more fully branched out in the *Larger Syntax.* The other is alſo interſperſed through the *Larger Syntax,* but diſtinguiſhed from that which is *True* by an *Aſteriſk.*

The *Caſes* mentioned in the *Rules* of the *Larger Syntax* immediately diſcover the *Rules* of this *Summary* to which they reſpectively belong ; thoſe that are *True* without any *Ellipſis ;* theſe that are *Figurative* by having their *Ellipſes* ſupplied as follows, as they are numbred in the Margent.

To RULE II. are reduced Numb. 13, ſupple *negotium.* Numb. 14, & 16 ſup. *de cauſa, gratia,* or *in re, negotio.* Numb. 15, ſup. *e numero.* Numb. 21, ſup *de negotio.* Numb. 22, and 23, ſup. *officium, negotium,* &c. Numb. 24, ſup. 1. *Sat* taken from the Verb. 2. *de cauſa,* &c. Numb. 29, ſup. *memoriam, notitiam, verba,* &c. Numb. 30, ſup. *de crimine, pæna,* &c. Numb. 35, and 36 ſup. *pro re* or *pretio* æris. Numb. 40, ſup. *inter negotia* and res [ſert] ſe *ad negotia.* Numb. 41, ſup. *res, negotium,* &c. Numb. ſſ ſup. *in urbe.* Numb. 59, *Domi.* ſup. *in adibus.* Numb. 65, Theſe *Adverbs* ſeem to be taken for *Subſtantive* Nouns.

To RULE III. are reduced Numb. 72, ſup. *Malum eſt,* or they are taken as *Subſtantives.*

To RULE IV. belong Numb. 18, 52, and 61, sup. ad. Numb. 33, sup. and ad. Numb. 40. i. e. *Est inter mea negotia ; Refert* [or *res fert*] *se mea negotia*, &c. Numb. 57, sup. *ad* or *in*. Numb. 63, sup. *Per*. Numb. 5, sup. *sentio, lugeo*, &c.

To RULE VI. belong Numb. 12, sup. *e, ex,* or *cum*, Numb. 19, sup. Numb. 20, sup. *de, e, ex, cum*, &c. Numb. 21, sup. *a, ab*, &c. Numb. sup. *pro*. Numb. 37, 38, sup. *a, ab, de, e, ex.* Numb. 50, and 54, sup. *Pro*, a, ab, ex, &c. Numb. 53, sup. *in* or *de.* Numb. 56, sup. *in*, Numb. sup. *a, ab, e, ex.* Numb. 61, sup. *in*. Numb. 63, sup. *in* or *pro*. Numb. sup. *sub, cum, a, ab.*

NOTE, 1. That under *Verbs* must also be comprehended *Participles*, Gerunds and *Supines*, because the general Signification of *Verbs* is included in them.

NOTE, 2. That, as a Consequence of this, a Learned Grammarian, ingeniously supposes that the *Dative* and *Infinitive* are always governed by a *Verb*, and that when they seem to be governed by a *Noun*, the Participle *Existens* is understood ; as, *Utilis* [*existens*] *bello. Pollio præsidiis* [*existens*] *reis. Dignus* [*existens*] *amari.*

NOTE, 3. That the *Vocative* is properly no Part of a Sentence, but the Case by which we excite one to hear or execute what we say. Therefore when the *Vocative* is put before the *Imperative*, as frequently happens, the Nominative TU or VOS are understood, and that even tho these Words be already exprest in the *Vocative* ; as, *Tu Jacobe lege.* i. e. *O tu Jacobe tu lege.*

NOTE, 4. That the *Vocative* is sufficient to itself, and does non necessarily require the *Interjection* O. See *Vossius* Lib. 7. Cap. 60. and *Sanctius* Lib. 4. *de Ellipsi* Verb. Audio & Narro.

CHAP. II.
Of Exposition or Resolution.

EXPOSITION or RESOLUTION is the Unfolding of a Sentence, and placing all the Parts of it, whether exprest or understood, in their proper Order, that the true Sense and Meaning of it may appear.

I. A SENTENCE is either *Simple* or *Compound.*

1. A SIMPLE *Sentence* is that which hath one *Finite Verb* in it.

2. A COMPOUND *Sentence* is that which hath two or more such Verbs in it, joined together by some *Couples.*

These COUPLES are of four Sorts, 1. The *Relative* QUI. 2. Some comparative Words, such as, *Tantus, quantus ; Talis, qualis ; Tam, quam*; &c. 3. Indefinite Words ; [see Page 70 and 99] 4. *Conjunctions.*

In a *Simple Sentence* there are two things to be considered, 1. Its *Essential*, 2. Its *Accidental* Parts.

1. The *Essential* Parts of a *Sentence* are a *Nominative* and a *Verb.*

2. The *Accidental* Parts are of four Kinds. 1. Such as excite *Attention*, as the *Vocative*, and *exciting Particles* ; as, *O, en, ecce, heus*, &c. 2. Such as serve to *introduce* a Sentence, or to shew its *Dependance* upon what was said before ; as, *Jam, hactenus, quandoquidem, cum, dum, interea*, &c. 3. Such as *limit* the general and indefinite Signification either of the *Nominative* or *Verb*, and these are *Substantive Nouns.* 4. Such as *qualify* and *explain* them

them, *viz. Adjectives, Adverbs, Prepositions* with their Cafes. Sometime
of a *Compound* Sentence fupplies the Place of thefe two laft Kinds of

II. The ORDER of Words in a Sentence is either *Natural* or *Ar*

1. NATURAL *Order* is when the Words of a Sentence natural
low one after another in the fame Order with the Conceptions of
Minds.

2. ARTIFICIAL *Order* is when Words are fo ranged as to render
moft agreable to the Ear; but fo as the Senfe be not thereby obfcured.

III. A *Sentence* may be refolved from the *Artificial* into the *Natural*
by the following Rules.

1. Take the *Vocative, Exciting* and *Introductory* Words, where they are

2. The NOMINATIVE.

3. Words *limiting* or *explaining* it, *i. e.* Words agreeing with or g
ed by it, or by one another fucceffively, (till you come to the *Verb*,)
they are found.

4. The VERB.

5. Words *limiting* or *explaining* it, *&c.* where they are found, to the
of the Sentence.

6. Supply every where the Words that are underftood.

7. If the Sentence is Compound take the Parts of it feverally as they
pend upon one another, proceeding with each of them as before.

EXAMPLE.

Vale igitur, mi Cicero, tibique perfuade effe te quidem mihi cariffimum;
multo fore cariorem, fi talibus monumentis praceptifque latabere. Cic: Off.
3. Farewell then, my [Son] Cicero, and affure your Self that you are in
deed very dear unto me; but fhall be much dearer, if you fhall take Delight
in fuch Writings and Inftructions.

This *Compound Sentence* is refolved into thefe five *Simple Sentence*
1. *Igitur, mi* [fili] *Cicero,* [tu] *vale.* 2. *et* [tu] *perfuade tibi te effe qui*
cariffimum [filium] *mihi;* 3. *fed* [tu perfuade tibi te] *fore cariorem* [fili
mihi in] *multo* [negotio,] 4. *fi* [tu] *latabere talibus monumentis,* 5. *e*
tu laetabere talibus] *praceptis.*

NOTE, 1. That *Interrogative* Words ftand always firft in a *Senten*
unlefs a *Prepofition* comes before them.

NOTE, 2. That *Negative* Words ftand immediately before the *Verb*.

NOTE, 3. That *Relatives* are placed before the Word by which
are governed, unlefs it is a *Prepofition*.

NOTE, 4. That the *Subjunctive* Mood is ufed in *Compound Sentence*.

NOTE, 5. That the *Parts* of a *Compound Sentence* are feparated from
another by thefe *Marks,* called INTERPUNCTIONS. 1. Thefe that
Smaller, named *Claufes,* by this Mark (,) called a *Comma.* 2. Thefe
are greater, named *Members,* by this (:) called a *Colon,* or this (;) called
Semicolon. 3. When a *Sentence* is thrown in that hath little or no Conne
on with the reft, it is inclofed within what we call a *Parenthefis,* mark
thus, ( )

But when the *Sentence,* whether *Simple* or *Compound,* is fully ended, if it is
plain *Affirmation* or *Negation,* it is clofed with this Mark (.) called a *Point*
If a *Question* is asked, with this Mark (?) called a *Point of Interrogation*
If *Wonder* or fome other fudden *Paffion* is fignified, with this Mark (!) called
a *Point* of *Admiration.*

FINIS.